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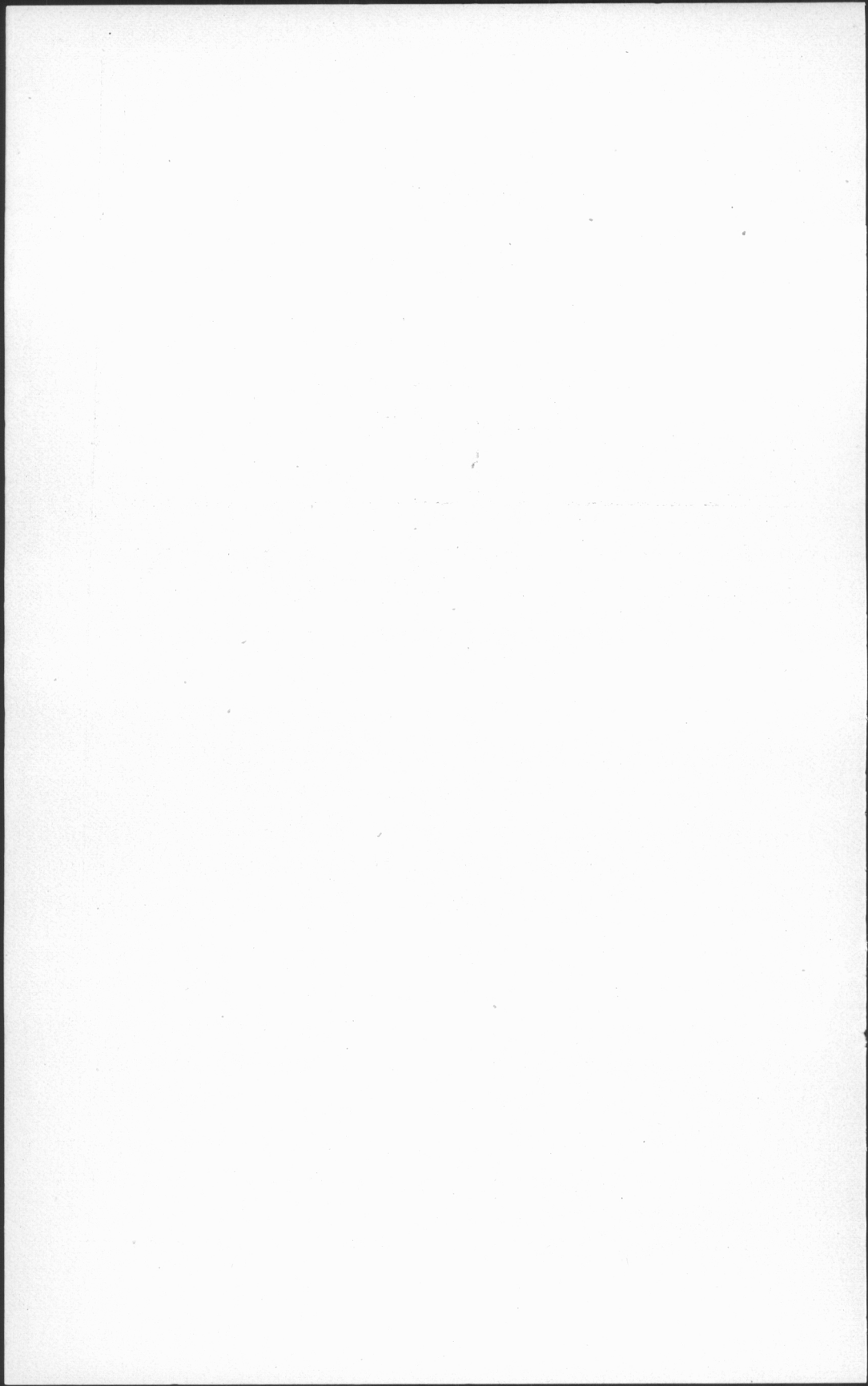
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By

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November, 1913.

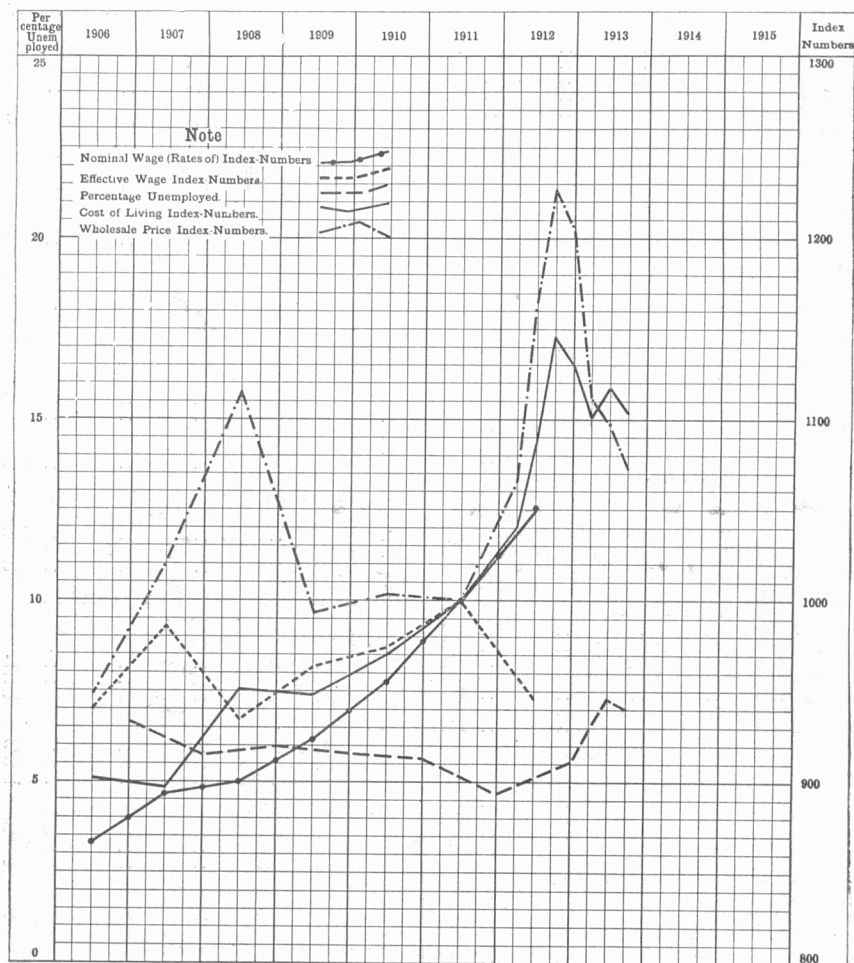
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Cost of Living, Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of living (average for the six metropolitan towns), and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shown as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually.

LABOUR BULLETIN.

No. 3.—JULY to SEPTEMBER, 1913.

SECTION I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

1. **General.**—A review of the reports received as to industrial conditions during the last quarter indicates that there has been a general improvement in the labour market. The returns received from trade unions shew, however, an increase in the percentage of unemployment in three States, viz., South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. In South Australia conditions appear to have been worse than in the other States, the main reason alleged being the dry season, which is stated to have adversely affected the activity of various trades. In the eastern and south-eastern parts of the continent conditions are reported to have been more favourable, each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland shewing a decrease in unemployment. The aggregate result for the whole Commonwealth is that the percentage of unemployment decreased from 7.3 for the three months ended the 30th June last to 7.0 per cent. during the quarter under review.

In addition to the usual information and statistical tables published in this Bulletin, the present issue contains special sections relating to the following matters:—

- (1) A further Analysis of the Cost of Living according to Householders' Budgets, 1910-11 (See Section IV.).
- (2) The Relation of Wages to Value of Output in Manufacturing Industries, 1907 to 1912 (See Section XII.), and
- (3) The Distribution of Wages in Manufacturing Industries (See Section XIII.).

2. **Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.**—On the whole, favourable conditions of weather prevailed during the three months, July, August, and September in the three eastern States, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, though there was no material improvement in the western district of New South Wales, and in the north of Queensland the rainfall was scanty. Lambing was reported as good everywhere, except in parts of Tasmania, and advices as to

NOTE.—The Labour Bulletin, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

wool clips were satisfactory. The outlook in South Australia was by no means encouraging during the early part of the quarter, but the prospects in many districts were considerably improved by rainfalls in August and September. In Tasmania, owing to the cold weather, crops were backward, but benefited by the warmer temperatures prevailing towards the end of September.

Reports from the agricultural districts of Western Australia were favourable, and it is stated that there is every indication of a prosperous season. In the following paragraphs brief notes are given as to the conditions of stock, crops, etc., in the individual States.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—The rainfall during the third quarter of 1913 was generally light and scanty, but in the western district dry weather continued to prevail, and the outlook in that part of the State is causing anxiety to pastoralists and others. The temperature in the daytime was usually mild, but the frosts at night have done some damage in the north-western slope and in the central districts. Many of the crops in the Riverina and southern districts are reported to have been backward during the earlier part of the quarter. Beneficial rains, however, fell in August and September, especially in the Southern Riverina. The lambing season is generally reported as good, and the wool clip appears to be almost universally satisfactory. Stock generally was in good condition, except in the western district. The frosts did considerable damage to the early fruit in the Central district. In the metropolitan district the fruit season taken as a whole is stated to have been bad; on the South Coast, however, prospects were generally favourable.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—In the Mallee and northern wheat areas the outlook was not promising until towards the end of the quarter, when the general rainfall in September had a beneficial effect and greatly improved the prospects. The Wimmera district also derived considerable benefit from the rains towards the end of the quarter. In the central, north, and north-east districts it is stated that conditions were very satisfactory, and that south from the Divide, as well as in the Western District and Gippsland, the outlook was good.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—During the first two months of the quarter the weather was dry, with frosts in the south-east districts. In September, however, good rains fell in the southern parts of the State, though in the north the weather still remained dry and on the north coast drought conditions prevailed. Stock was reported to have been in good condition throughout the State in July, but to have suffered during the latter parts of the quarter through scarcity of water and dry grass. It is stated that crops in the southern districts were in good condition, and the results of the sugarcane harvest good.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—In July the outlook over the whole State was unsatisfactory, the rainfall having been considerably below the normal. With few exceptions the season in the agricultural districts was late and backward. An opportune rainfall in August improved matters, except in the pastoral interior and upper north agricultural areas, and further general rains in September in many districts strengthened the improved conditions created in August. In the far west and upper north parts of the State the rainfall was too light to be of much

value, and at Fowler's Bay crops are reported to be a failure, and numbers of sheep to be dying. On the southern hills and around Adelaide the prospects for the fruit crop are reported to be satisfactory.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—Throughout the south-west division of this State conditions during the quarter were satisfactory, and reports from nearly all parts were of a favourable character. Crops were making good progress, stock was in good condition, and the lambing season has been in most cases successful.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—It is reported that in consequence of the cold weather prevailing during the greater part of the quarter crops were backward and stock in poor condition. During August exceptionally cold weather was experienced, a fall of five inches of snow being reported from Queenstown. Crops which during the preceding month were in need of rain suffered from the cold and constant rains, the ground having become sodden. Towards the end of September, however, the weather was warmer, and a considerable improvement was shewn. Except on the east coast, the prospects for a good season were accordingly reported to be fairly good. In the Derwent district a considerable loss of lambs was reported, and at Campbelltown the lambing in merinos was bad. In other parts of the island lambing was generally good. In the south-eastern parts of the State considerable damage to fruit trees was caused by windstorms.

3. Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost of living index-number for 30 of the more important towns in the Commonwealth fell from 1012 in the second quarter of the year to 998 in the quarter under review, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. This amounts to a fall of 1.4 per cent. since the preceding quarter. This decline in cost of living during the quarter under review is all the more significant, when it is remembered that during the corresponding period of last year (the second and third quarters of 1912) the index-number rose from 988 to 1037, an increase of no less than 5 per cent. In other words, the index-number (998) for the current quarter is 3.8 per cent. less than that (1037) for the corresponding quarter last year. The average level of the index-numbers for the first nine months of the current year is 1003, which is very little higher than the average (1000) during 1912. It is obvious, therefore, that although the average cost of living during the first nine months of the present year is not yet less than the average for 1912, the increase which occurred during the latter year is not being maintained. Moreover past experience has shewn that the cost of living generally declines during the last quarter of the year. It is not at all unlikely that the final figures for the whole of the current year will shew that the phenomenal increase of 1912 has been converted into a decrease during 1913.

The decrease during the quarter is due to a fall in the price of groceries and dairy produce, the former shewing a decline of 2.7 per cent., and the latter 5.0 per cent. Meat and house-rents both shew a small increase amounting to less than 1 per cent. in each case.

4. Wholesale Prices.—The general level of wholesale prices shews a further decline during the third quarter of 1913, the index-number for that quarter being 1072, compared with 1095 for the preceding

quarter (see graph on page 156 hereinbefore). It is important to observe that during the corresponding period of 1912 (second and third quarters) the index-number rose from 1165 to 1229, the highest point reached since 1878. The decline during the quarter under review was due to the downward movement of prices, chiefly in the Agricultural and Meat Groups, and to a minor degree in the Building Material Group, the index-numbers of the other groups remaining practically stationary.

5. Industrial Disputes.—The total number of disputes which began during the quarter under review was 60, compared with 49 during the preceding quarter. Of the former number no fewer than 35 occurred in New South Wales. At the end of the preceding quarter there were eight disputes in existence. In the new disputes 6734 persons were directly, and 4939 indirectly, involved, giving a total of 11,673. The total number of working days lost in both new and old disputes was 138,819, and the estimated loss in wages £58,163. The total number of disputes causing stoppage of work during the first nine months of the year was 148, involving 41,737 men and resulting in a total loss of 529,642 working days and an estimated loss in wages of £245,058. The principal disputes occurring during the quarter were the coal miners' strike at Pelaw Main (N.S.W.), the shop assistants at Broken Hill, and the miners at Beaufort (Victoria). A considerable number of minor disputes occurred on the northern coalfields of New South Wales.

6. Changes in Rates of Wages.—The number of changes reported during the quarter was 58, of which 30 occurred in New South Wales and 15 in Victoria. The total number of persons affected was 45,069, and the aggregate amount of increase in wages per week was £9242, or 4s. 1d. per head per week. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in "Miscellaneous," in which 19,360 persons obtained increases aggregating £2757 per week. No changes resulting in decreases in rates of wages were reported during the quarter.

7. Miscellaneous.—During the quarter 7016 assisted and nominated immigrants, comprising 3705 dependants, arrived in the Commonwealth, as compared with 9344 during the preceding quarter. The greatest number (2757) is reported from Victoria. As regards occupations, of the males no less than 957 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group and of the females 737 are domestic servants.

The State Government free employment bureaux report that during the quarter 27,137 registrations were received from persons seeking employment. During the same period 8933 applications were received from employers and 8189 positions were filled.

The number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 52, and of other accidents causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days was 1444. The corresponding figures for the preceding quarter were 42 and 1102 respectively. The industry in which most of these accidents occurred was the mining.

SECTION II.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—Returns as to unemployment during the quarter ending 20th September, 1913, were received from 472 trade unions, having a membership of 252,325. The number unemployed was 17,698, or 7.0 per cent., compared with 7.3 per cent. for the preceding quarter (April to June), 6.4 per cent. for the first quarter of 1913, and 5.5 per cent. for the end of 1912. It may be observed that while the percentage unemployed is slightly lower than in the preceding quarter, it is still higher than in any year since 1896, when it stood at 10.8 per cent. It has, however, been pointed out in the previous issues of this Bulletin, that the percentages of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentage may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than that recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1906 to 1913.

Particulars.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913. 1st Qtr.	1913. 2nd Qtr.	1913. 3rd Qtr.
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Number of Unions Reporting.

Unions ..	47	51	68	84	109	160	464	451	458	472
Members ..	11,299	13,179	18,685	21,122	32,995	67,961	224,023	237,216	243,523	252,325

Unemployed.

Number ..	753	757	1,117	1,223	1,857	3,171	12,441	15,234	17,854	17,698
Percentage ..	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.3	7.0

* Returns collected on different basis to previous years, see remarks above.

As will be observed from the above table there was a decline in unemployment from 1906 to 1911, the latter year having the lowest percentage recorded in the returns collected by this Bureau. The percentage increased from 4.7 in 1911 to 7.3 for the second quarter of 1913. The percentage in the third quarter, however, is lower by 0.3 than that recorded for the preceding quarter. The significance of these figures may be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 156 hereinbefore.

As may be seen in the following paragraphs there was a decrease in unemployment during the quarter under review in all industries except Group II. (Engineering, etc.), and Group VIII. (Mining). In three of the States, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, the returns shew a decrease, and in the other three States an increase.

2. **Unemployment in Different Industries.**—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Report No. 2, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1913, and Comparison with Preceding Quarter.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.		Unem- ployed.		Percentage Unem- ployed in pre- ceding Quarter.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage since preceding Quarter.
	Unions	Mem- bers.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.		
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	17	16,393	1,015	6.2	7.0	—0.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc	64	32,971	2,699	8.2	6.9	+1.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	58	19,805	1,781	9.0	10.5	—1.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	29	17,131	1,402	8.2	10.3	—2.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	28	8,435	293	3.5	4.8	—1.3
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	77	25,183	1,344	5.3	6.6	—1.3
VII. Building	55	25,829	2,346	9.1	9.8	—0.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	23	31,023	2,625	8.2	7.7	+0.5
X. Other Land Transport . .	15	13,313	300	2.3	2.4	—0.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous . . .	106	62,242	3,893	6.4	6.4	..
All Groups	472	252,325	17,698	7.0	7.3	—0.3

The above figures shew that while the percentage unemployed has increased in Group II. (Engineering, &c.), and Group VIII. (Mining), it has decreased in all other groups except the last (Miscellaneous), in which the percentage is the same as for the preceding quarter.

The decrease is greatest in Group IV. (Clothing, &c.), followed in the order named by Group III (Food, Drink, &c.), Group V. (Books, Printing, &c.), Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), Group I. (Wood, Furniture, &c.), and Group VII. (Building). The increase of unemployment in the Iron and Engineering trades occurred in all the States except Tasmania. In South Australia the dry season is stated to be the main reason for the increase. Farmers are not purchasing agricultural implements, consequently unemployment in this branch has increased.

In Group VIII. (Mining) there has been an increase of unemployment in all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania. In the New South Wales coal mining districts general complaint is made that

the shortage of railway trucks caused unemployment. The closing down of the Airly and the Hartley Vale mines is also stated to have caused an increase in the number of unemployed. In Victoria the unprofitable working of various gold mines is given as the cause of the increase in this group.

In the Clothing trades, while there has been a slight increase in unemployment in New South Wales and Tasmania, there has been a decrease in the other States, the net result for the Commonwealth being a decrease of 2.1 per cent. The small-pox outbreak in Sydney is stated to have caused a falling off in the demand for clothing, while in both New South Wales and Victoria the felt hat trade is alleged to be quiet owing to the locally-made article being unable to compete with the imported. In the industries dealing with the manufacture of Food, Drink, etc., there is a decrease in unemployment in New South Wales, Victoria, and West Australia, and an increase in the other States. All the States except West Australia shew a decrease in unemployment in the printing and allied trades. It is stated that large contracts for printing drapers' catalogues and similar work are being sent from West Australia to Adelaide and Melbourne. Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) shews a decrease in percentage of unemployment of 1.3. In Victoria and South Australia there has been an increase, in the case of Victoria stated to be due to the strike of the coal-yard hands adversely affecting employment in the brick and tile works, the small-pox outbreak in Sydney interfering with trade between that city and Melbourne, and an increasing importation of rubber goods and wickerwork, which caused a falling off in the local manufacture of these goods. In South Australia the want of rain in the agricultural districts is stated to have caused an increase of unemployment in the saddlery and coach-making industries. The Building trades in Sydney, South Australia, and Tasmania are reported quiet, while in the remaining States there has been a decrease in the percentage of unemployed. No special features are reported in connection with the Transport, or the Miscellaneous groups, where the conditions as to unemployment remain as for the preceding quarter.

3. Unemployment in Different States for Quarter ending 30th September, 1913.—Of the 472 organisations reporting unemployment, the largest number (133 unions with 106,448 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria with 119 unions and 86,204 members coming next. As pointed out in the previous issue of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. All comparisons, therefore, that can be drawn between the results for the several States are subject to the qualification that the figures relate not only to different States, but also to some extent to different industries.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended 30th September last, as to the number and percentage unemployed, and the increase or decrease since the preceding quarter in each State:—

**Unemployment in different States for Quarter ending 30th September, 1913, and
Comparison with Preceding Quarter.**

STATES, ETC.	QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.				Per-centage Unem- ployed in pre- ceding Quarter.	Increase (+) or De- crease (—) in per- centage since pre- ceding Quarter.
	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.			
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Per-centage.		
New South Wales	133	106,448	6,007	5.6	6.4	— 0.8
Victoria ..	119	86,204	7,115	8.3	8.5	— 0.2
Queensland ..	50	14,160	720	5.1	6.6	— 1.5
South Australia	57	19,918	2,071	10.4	8.8	+ 1.6
Western Aust. ..	73	20,961	1,478	7.1	6.5	+ 0.6
Tasmania ..	40	4,634	307	6.6	4.3	+ 2.3
Commonwealth	472	252,325	17,698	7.0	7.3	— 0.3

The above figures shew a decrease in the percentage of unemployment in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and an increase in South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania.

The increase in South Australia is most marked in the Building trade, and, as stated in the last Report, is reported to be due to the stringency of the money market, and to the fact that the Government has held in abeyance the carrying out of public works authorised by Parliament. The continued dry weather experienced in that State has seriously affected industrial conditions, both in the metropolis and the country. In Western Australia, while the amount of unemployment has decreased in most of the industries, there has been an increase in Group V. (Printing &c.), Group I. (Wood, Furniture, &c.), and Group II. (Engineering), the nett result for the State being an increase in the percentage of 0.6. The increase in Tasmania is most marked in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, &c.), Group III. (Food, Drink, &c.), Group IV. (Clothing, &c.), and Group VII. (Building). In Group I. it is reported that a number of sawmills have been closed down owing to the wintery weather experienced, and in Group III. that the local flour millers are not able to compete with the Victorian millers, so that while Victorian flour is being used, the local mills are not able to keep their workpeople fully employed.

The decrease in percentage of unemployment in Queensland applies to nearly all the groups. No special reasons are given for this decrease except that the sugarmills are extremely busy, and employing the maximum number of workpeople possible.

In New South Wales and Victoria the decrease in percentage of unemployment appears to be the result of a general improvement. Some industries shew an increase; while others shew a decrease in unemployment, the aggregate result being a decrease of 0.8 per cent. for New South Wales and 0.2 per cent. for Victoria.

4. **Causes of Unemployment.**—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the third quarter of the current year for 466 unions, having a membership of 242,591. The following table shews that of a total number of 16,217 out of work, 12,858 were unemployed through lack of work, 2582 through sickness and accident, and 777 through other causes (except persons on strike or lock-out):—

Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ending 30th September, 1913.

PARTICULARS.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc.	16,393	799	4.9	127	0.8	89	0.5	1,015	6.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	29,971	1,468	4.9	318	1.1	183	0.6	1,969	6.6
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	19,754	1,603	8.1	152	0.8	15	0.1	1,770	9.0
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	15,001	1,038	6.9	310	2.1	46	0.3	1,394	9.3
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	8,435	248	2.9	31	0.4	14	0.2	293	3.5
VI.—Other Manufacturing	25,183	948	3.8	194	0.7	202	0.8	1,344	5.3
VII.—Building	25,829	2,151	8.3	179	0.7	16	0.1	2,346	9.1
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	30,663	1,557	5.1	911	3.0	137	0.4	2,605	8.5
X.—Other Land Transport	13,313	244	1.8	56	0.5	..	..	300	2.3
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous	58,049	2,802	4.8	304	0.5	75	0.2	3,181	5.5
ALL GROUPS	242,591	12,858	5.3	2,582	1.1	777	0.3	16,217	6.7
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.									
New South Wales	101,225	3,755	3.7	1,141	1.1	363	0.4	5,259	5.2
Victoria	86,204	6,020	7.0	759	0.9	336	0.4	7,115	8.3
Queensland	14,160	568	4.0	131	0.9	21	0.2	720	5.1
South Australia	15,767	1,164	7.4	173	1.1	21	0.1	1,358	8.6
Western Australia	20,601	1,090	5.3	339	1.6	29	0.2	1,458	7.1
Tasmania	4,634	261	5.6	39	0.8	7	0.2	307	6.6
COMMONWEALTH	242,591	12,858	5.3	2,582	1.1	777	0.3	16,217	6.7

The first part of the above table shews the number unemployed for the causes given, classified according to industries, the second, classified according to States.

It will be observed that for the Commonwealth the percentage unemployed through lack of work was 5.3 as against 6.2 for the second quarter, and 5.2 for the first quarter of the current year. The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident was 1.1, as against 0.8 for each of the two preceding quarters of the current year. The percentage unemployed for other causes was 0.3, the same percentage as for the preceding quarter, as against 0.2 in the first quarter of the current year. 79.3 per cent. of the total amount of unemployment was due to "Lack of Work," 15.9 per cent. to "Sickness and Accident," and 4.8 per cent. to "Other Causes."

The industries shewing the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work are Group VII. (Building), Group III. (Food, Drink, &c.), and Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c.), while the industry shewing the least percentage is Group X. (Other Land Transport). South Australia has the greatest percentage of unemployment through lack of work, and New South Wales the least.

The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident varies very little in the different States, with the exception that West Australia is higher than any other State. This is probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of the persons included in the returns from Western Australia are engaged in mining pursuits than in the other States.

Group VIII. (Mining) shews by far the greatest percentage of unemployment through sickness and accident, being nearly three times the amount of the average of all industries.

SECTION III.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. **General.**—During the second quarter of 1913 the cost of living index-number for the thirty towns for which particulars are collected rose from 998 to 1012, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. During the following three months, however, this upward tendency was not continued. There was a general fall in the price of groceries and dairy produce during the quarter ended the 30th September, with the result that the index-number declined, and again stood at 998, the same as for the first three months of the year (see graph on page 156). This amounts to a fall of 1.4 per cent. since the preceding quarter. This decline in cost of living during the quarter under review is all the more significant, when it is remembered that during the corresponding period of last year (the second and third quarters of 1912) the index-number rose from 988 to 1037, an increase of no less than 5 per cent. In other words, the index-number (998) for the current quarter is 3.8 per cent. less than that (1037) for the corresponding quarter last year. The average level of the index-numbers for the first nine months of the current year is 1003, which is very little higher than the average (1000) during 1912. It is obvious, therefore, that although the average cost of living during the first nine months of present year is not yet less than the average for 1912, the increase which occurred during the latter year is not being maintained. Moreover, past experience has shewn that the cost of living generally declines during the last quarter of the year. It is not at all unlikely that the final figures for the whole of the current year will shew that the phenomenal increase of 1912 has been converted into a decrease during 1913.

The decrease in the cost of living during the current quarter is common to all the States, when compared either with the quarter immediately preceding, or with the corresponding quarter last year. This is shewn in the following table, which relates to the average cost of living in five of the more important towns (see paragraph 3) in each State. The index-numbers are computed with the average prices and rents for the whole year 1912 as base (= 1000).

Cost of Living Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth,[†]
July to September, 1913.

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Average for Year 1912..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
For Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1912	1,051	1,045	1,000	1,022	1,011	1,027	1,037
April to June, 1913	1,040	1,000	988	993	984	1,007	1,012
July to Sept., 1913	1,025	991	974	970	967	998	998

[†] Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 3 hereinafter. It is proper to observe that these index-numbers are not fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2 in regard to variations from year to year in cost of living, since the latter index-numbers refer to the capital towns only and were taken with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). Particulars for all the thirty towns were not available for years prior to 1912, and in this table the year 1912 has, accordingly, been taken as base (= 1000). Particulars fully comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2 for the capital towns only may be found in paragraph 5 hereof.

2. Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index-Numbers 1912 and 1913.—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect (on the cost of living index-numbers for each State) of variations in prices of commodities and house-rent. These commodities are divided into three groups, and the subjoined table shews the movements in the index-numbers for each group and house-rent separately. In Groups I. (Groceries) and II. (Dairy Produce) the weighted average index-numbers for the three months under review shew a decrease since the preceding quarter of 2.7 per cent. in the case of Groceries, and 5.0 per cent. in the case of Dairy Produce. Groups III. (Meat) and IV. (House-rents) both shew a small increase, less than 1 per cent. in each case.

The price levels for the third quarter of 1913 for Groceries, Dairy Produce and Meat are all lower than during the corresponding period of 1912—Groceries 10.1 per cent., Dairy Produce 7.1 per cent., and Meat 5.1 per cent. House-rents, on the other hand, are 3.2 per cent. higher.

The following table shews the index-numbers in each State for the third quarter (July to September) of 1913 compared with those for the quarter immediately preceding (April to June), and with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year (July to September, 1912). The index-numbers shew the weighted average results for five towns in each State, average prices and rents during the whole of the year 1912 being taken as base (= 1000).

Cost of Living in Australia, Index-Numbers for each Group, July to September, 1913, with Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).

Index-Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
I. GROCERIES.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1912	1,033	1,032	992	1,022	1,017	1,029	1,026
April to June, 1913	983	918	938	943	941	920	948
July to Sept., 1913	954	898	914	906	911	905	922
II. DAIRY PRODUCE.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1912	1,022	1,040	1,007	1,016	1,019	1,048	1,027
April to June, 1913	1,023	982	974	1,019	995	1,060	1,004
July to Sept., 1913	985	918	945	959	942	1,022	954
III. MEAT.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1912	1,143	1,143	1,003	1,065	1,002	1,049	1,108
April to June, 1913	1,113	1,018	984	1,051	978	1,038	1,047
July to Sept., 1913	1,098	1,032	990	1,092	980	1,052	1,052
IV. HOUSE RENTS.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1912	1,036	1,009	1,004	1,010	1,016	1,004	1,018
April to June, 1913	1,056	1,060	1,050	994	1,024	1,043	1,047
July to Sept., 1913	1,061	1,071	1,045	971	1,029	1,040	1,051

(i.) *Groceries*.—During the third quarter of the current year there was a decrease in the index-number for this group in all the States, due mainly to the fall in price of potatoes. In South Australia, where the decrease is greatest, prices of bread, sugar, and flour have also slightly decreased. Prices are lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1912 in all the States, the decrease ranging from 5 per cent. in Queensland to 11 per cent. in Victoria.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce*.—Index-numbers for this group are lower in all the States owing to the general fall in price of eggs, and in some cases of milk also. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912, prices are lower in all the States, the average decline being about 7 per cent.

(iii.) *Meat*.—There has been little change in price of meat, New South Wales shows a small decrease, and the other States a small increase. Compared with corresponding quarter of 1912, prices are lower in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and West Australia, and slightly higher in South Australia and Tasmania.

(iv.) *House Rents*.—During the quarter under review there was generally a slight further increase in rents. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912, the average increase for the last twelve months amounts to as much as 3.2 per cent., being greatest in Victoria, where it is 6.4 per cent. This increase is common to all the States except South Australia, where there has been a fall of nearly 4 per cent. This is due entirely to the decrease which has occurred in Adelaide. The agents in that town state that the decline is due to slackness of trade and less inclination on the part of tenants to pay the high rents obtaining. Some agents report having had houses "to let" for a fortnight, and others that it had recently become necessary to advertise vacant houses, for which tenants could previously have been found immediately. The decline is stated to be more noticeable in large than in small houses.

3. Variations in Cost of Living in each of Thirty Towns, July to September, 1913, Compared with Previous Year.—The cost of living index-numbers in the third quarter of 1913 for each of the thirty towns included in the inquiry are given in the following table. The first column shows the base index-number (= 1000) for expenditure based on average prices and house-rent during the whole of the year 1912. The second column gives the index-numbers for the third quarter of 1912, and the third and fourth columns the index-numbers for the second and third quarters, respectively, of 1913. The index-numbers are lower than in the preceding quarter in all the towns except Petersburg and Kalgoorlie. In the case of Petersburg increased rents, and in the case of Kalgoorlie both increased rents and price of meat account for the increase.

The aggregate result for all thirty towns shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent. on the preceding quarter (April to June, 1913,) and 3.8 per cent. on the corresponding quarter of 1912 (July to September).

Cost of Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912 and 1913, with Average for Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	1912.		1913.	
	Base for Whole Year (=1,000).	Third Quarter (July to Sept.).	Second Quarter (April to June).	Third Quarter (July to Sept.).
NEW SOUTH WALES—				
Sydney	1,000	1,053	1,038	1,024
Newcastle	1,000	1,044	1,048	1,034
Broken Hill	1,000	1,022	1,046	1,023
Goulburn	1,000	1,003	1,075	1,030
Bathurst	1,000	1,044	1,041	1,038
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,051	1,040	1,025
VICTORIA—				
Melbourne	1,000	1,048	1,004	998
Ballarat	1,000	1,027	960	937
Bendigo	1,000	1,039	993	960
Geelong	1,000	1,035	988	968
Warrnambool	1,000	1,026	1,013	994
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,045	1,000	991
QUEENSLAND—				
Brisbane	1,000	1,004	998	986
Toowoomba	1,000	977	953	946
Rockhampton	1,000	992	982	968
Charters Towers	1,000	993	961	939
Warwick	1,000	1,054	963	913
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,000	988	974
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—				
Adelaide	1,000	1,023	991	965
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo ..	1,000	1,020	1,011	995
Port Pirie	1,000	1,005	1,010	1,009
Mt. Gambier	1,000	1,022	1,016	1,015
Petersburg	1,000	1,018	1,013	1,029
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,022	993	970
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—				
Perth	1,000	1,018	993	969
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,000	994	953	954
Mid. Junction and Guildford	1,000	1,022	998	979
Bunbury	1,000	1,015	989	985
Geraldton	1,000	1,024	1,014	1,005
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,011	984	967
TASMANIA—				
Hobart	1,000	1,030	1,022	1,010
Launceston	1,000	1,024	982	980
Zeehan	1,000	1,016	995	982
Beaconsfield	1,000	1,023	990	982
Queenstown	1,000	1,030	1,025	999
*Weighted Average	1,000	1,027	1,007	998
†Weighted Average for C'wealth	1,000	1,037	1,012	998

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each town separately, whatever it may be, is made = 1000 for the year 1912.

4. **Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, July to September, 1913.**—The figures given in the preceding paragraphs relate to the increase or decrease in cost of living in individual States and towns, but do not afford any information as to the relative cost in these places. In the following table the average expenditure on Food, Groceries, and House Rent for the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base and made to equal 20s. It will be seen that of every 20s. expended, on the average 12s. must be paid for Groceries and Food, and 8s. for Rent. The figures given in this table are fully comparable throughout. Thus it may be seen that the same relative quantities of Groceries and Food, which cost 11s. 2d. in Melbourne, would cost 12s. 4d. in Sydney, 17s. 9d. in Kalgoorlie, 11s. 1d. in Ballarat, and 12s. on the average prices for all thirty towns. Similarly, compared with a relative payment of 9s. 6d. for housing accommodation in Sydney, in Brisbane only 6s. 7d. is paid, in Adelaide 8s. 6d., in Hobart 6s. 9d., and in Beaconsfield as little as 2s. Again, the last column (III.) shews the relative amount which must be paid in each town to secure such relative quantities of Groceries and Food, and to provide housing accommodation which would cost £1 on the average for all towns.

Purchasing Power of Money.—Amounts necessary to purchase in each Town for the Third Quarter of 1913, Commodities and Housing Accommodation, which together cost £1 on the Average in the Thirty Towns regarded as a whole.

TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.	TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.
New South Wales—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	South Australia—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney ..	12 4	9 6	21 10	Adelaide ..	12 2	8 6	20 8
Newcastle ..	12 3	6 0	18 3	Kadina, Moonta Wallaroo ..	12 5	4 6	16 11
Broken Hill ..	14 5	6 1	20 6	Port Pirie ..	12 9	6 1	18 10
Goulburn ..	12 3	7 8	19 11	Mt. Gambier ..	11 4	5 1	16 5
Bathurst ..	11 4	6 4	17 8	Petersburg ..	12 3	7 2	19 5
Weighted Average	12 5	9 0	21 5	Weighted Average	12 3	8 1	20 4
Victoria—				Western Australia—			
Melbourne ..	11 2	8 5	19 7	Perth and Fremantle ..	13 8	7 1	20 9
Ballarat ..	11 1	4 10	15 11	Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	17 9	5 11	23 8
Bendigo ..	11 4	5 2	16 6	Midland Junction and Guildford ..	14 2	6 3	20 5
Geelong ..	11 3	6 7	17 10	Bunbury ..	14 10	5 4	20 2
Warrnambool ..	11 4	5 11	17 3	Geraldton ..	15 2	8 3	23 5
Weighted Average	11 2	7 10	19 0	Weighted Average	14 7	6 9	21 4
Queensland—				Tasmania—			
Brisbane ..	11 4	6 7	17 11	Hobart ..	12 10	6 9	19 7
Toowoomba ..	11 6	5 7	17 1	Launceston ..	11 11	6 4	18 3
Rockhampton ..	11 6	5 10	17 4	Zeehan ..	13 10	3 6	17 4
Charter Towers	13 0	4 6	17 6	Beaconsfield ..	13 1	2 0	15 1
Warwick ..	11 7	5 5	17 0	Queenstown ..	14 1	4 3	18 4
Weighted Average	11 6	6 2	17 8	Weighted Average	12 8	6 1	18 9
				Weighted Average for all Towns	12 0	8 0	20 0*

* Basis of Table.

It will be observed from this table that New South Wales is relatively the most expensive and Queensland the cheapest State, New South Wales being 7.0 per cent. above and Queensland 11.4 per cent. below the average. Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, is the most ex-

pensive town, and Beaconsfield, in Tasmania, the cheapest. Kalgoorlie is 18.1 per cent. above and Beaconsfield 24.7 per cent. below the average.

5. **Capital Towns only—Cost of Living Index-Numbers 1911 to 1913.**—It has been pointed out (see footnote † to table on page 167) that the index-numbers previously given herein are not generally comparable with those given in Reports Nos. 1 and 2, in which the year 1911 was taken as base (= 1000) for the capital towns only, instead of the year 1912 for all the thirty towns in the previous paragraphs. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these previous reports the following particulars are given for the capital towns only, taking the weighted average cost in 1911, firstly for each town separately, and secondly for all six towns together as base (= 1000).

Retail Price, House Rent and Cost of Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town 1911 to 1913, with Year 1911 as Base (= 1000).*

Particulars.	1911.	1912.		1913.		
		Whole Year.	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).	2nd Quarter (April to June).	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).	
GROCERIES AND FOOD.						
Sydney	1,000	1,136	1,208	1,170	1,140	
Melbourne	1,000	1,156	1,236	1,112	1,091	
Brisbane	1,000	1,082	1,086	1,041	1,022	
Adelaide	1,000	1,132	1,169	1,123	1,095	
Perth	1,000	999	1,016	966	928	
Hobart	1,000	1,125	1,167	1,122	1,106	
Weighted Average ..	1,000	1,129	1,186	1,117	1,091	
RENT.						
Sydney	1,000	1,085	1,128	1,138	1,142	
Melbourne	1,000	1,047	1,063	1,119	1,133	
Brisbane	1,000	1,048	1,055	1,121	1,121	
Adelaide	1,000	1,043	1,052	1,031	1,003	
Perth	1,000	1,086	1,111	1,140	1,147	
Hobart	1,000	1,030	1,044	1,103	1,097	
Weighted Average ..	1,000	1,063	1,091	1,117	1,120	
GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT.						
Sydney	1,000	1,113	1,172	1,156	1,141	
Melbourne	1,000	1,111	1,163	1,115	1,109	
Brisbane	1,000	1,071	1,075	1,069	1,056	
Adelaide	1,000	1,094	1,119	1,083	1,056	
Perth	1,000	1,025	1,044	1,017	993	
Hobart	1,000	1,092	1,125	1,116	1,103	
Weighted Average ..	1,000	1,101	1,146	1,117	1,103	

* For corresponding figures for previous years see Report No. 1 (pp. 26 to 39) and No. 2 (pp. 48 to 53) of Labour and Industrial Branch.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in the horizontal lines but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns.

It may be seen that there has been a decrease in the weighted average result for the Capital towns equal to 1.3 per cent. since the preceding quarter (April to June, 1913,) and to 3.8 per cent. since the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1912. Compared with the average for the whole year 1912 there is practically no change in the figures for the current quarter, though there has been a rise of 10.3 per cent. since the year 1911. The increase in cost of living since 1911 has been greatest in Sydney (14.1 per cent.), followed in the order named by Melbourne (10.9 per cent.), Hobart (10.3 per cent.), Brisbane (5.6 per cent.), and Adelaide (5.6 per cent.). Cost of living index-number is lower in Perth than in 1911 by 0.7 per cent.

As regards this town it was pointed out in Report No. 2 (pp. 50 to 52) that the conditions governing variations in cost of living and prices in Western Australia are often in many respects entirely different to those in the Eastern States. The index-number for 1912 for Groceries and Food was substantially higher than that for 1911 in all the Capital towns, except Perth, where it remained practically stationary, and in the latter town the index-number for the third quarter of 1913 is as much as 7.1 per cent. lower than that of 1912. This shews that there has been a greater decline in prices of Groceries and Food in Perth than in any of the other Capital towns. Rents, on the contrary, have advanced in Perth during the current year, as in all the Capital towns except Adelaide. Owing to the relative importance of the expenditure on Groceries and Food being nearly double that on Rent, the combined result on the aggregate expenditure on Groceries, Food, and Rent combined is such that the index-number for Perth is now lower than in 1911, whereas in the other Capital towns the index-numbers are still above the level of 1911.

6. Purchasing Power of Money—In the table given in the preceding paragraph attention was drawn to the fact that the index-numbers are comparable horizontally, but are not directly comparable in the vertical columns. In the following table results have been combined (a) shewing variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately, and (b) shewing relative cost of living in the several towns, giving results which are in all respects comparable. The average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables.

The above figures shew the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for example, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 21s. 1d. in Melbourne for the last quarter was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 23s. 1d. in Perth in 1912.

Purchasing Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1913 to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.		Melb'rne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide		Perth.		Hobart.		Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1901	17	10	17	5	15	5	17	3	20	6	17	5	17	7
1902	19	7	18	1	16	0	17	3	21	7	17	10	18	7
1903	19	2	17	7	15	9	16	9	21	8	17	11	18	2
1904	17	5	17	1	14	8	16	3	20	10	17	1	17	2
1905	18	9	17	7	15	5	17	6	20	11	17	9	18	0
1906	18	8	17	7	15	7	17	10	20	5	18	0	18	0
1907	18	6	17	6	15	11	17	11	19	9	17	9	17	11
1908	19	9	18	6	17	1	19	1	20	0	18	5	19	0
1909	19	9	18	1	17	0	19	10	19	9	19	0	19	0
1910	19	11	18	10	17	6	20	2	20	6	19	0	19	5
1911	20	7	19	0	18	4	21	2	22	6	19	1	20	0*
1912	22	11	21	1	19	7	23	2	23	1	20	10	22	0
1912 { 1st Quarter	21	4	19	9	19	6	22	6	22	4	19	7	20	9
1912 { 2nd "	22	5	20	10	19	6	23	2	23	8	20	2	21	9
1912 { 3rd "	24	1	22	1	19	8	23	8	23	6	21	5	22	11
1912 { 4th "	23	10	21	8	19	8	23	3	22	10	22	2	22	7
1913 { 1st "	23	5	21	0	19	1	22	8	22	6	21	1	22	0
1913 { 2nd "	23	10	21	2	19	7	22	11	22	11	21	3	22	4
1913 { 3rd "	23	6	21	1	19	4	22	4	22	4	21	1	22	1

* Basis of Table

† It is necessary to observe that figures given for the Capital towns in this table are not comparable with those given in the table on page 170. This will be at once evident when it is explained that in the case of the above table the base taken is the weighted average of the six Capital Towns for 1911, whereas the base of the table on page 170 is the weighted average of 30 towns for the third quarter of 1913.

(i) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Purchasing Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1913 to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost in the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.		Melb'ne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1901	18	4	19	4	19	4	20	7	23	8	20	3	19	4
1902	21	4	20	4	20	4	20	6	25	6	21	0	21	1
1903	20	7	19	6	19	9	19	8	25	8	21	1	20	4
1904	17	6	18	4	17	10	18	10	24	3	19	8	18	5
1905	19	5	19	1	18	11	19	10	25	2	20	7	19	8
1906	19	3	18	11	19	2	19	8	24	9	20	11	19	7
1907	18	9	18	6	18	11	19	0	23	11	20	2	19	1
1908	20	7	19	11	20	6	20	2	24	6	21	1	20	7
1909	20	3	19	0	19	8	20	6	24	3	21	10	20	1
1910	20	0	19	2	20	0	20	0	25	0	21	6	20	1
1911	19	9	18	8	20	4	20	5	26	11	21	2	20	0*
1912	22	6	21	8	22	0	23	1	26	11	23	10	22	6
1912 { 1st quarter	20	9	19	9	21	11	22	0	26	0	21	10	21	0
1912 { 2nd "	21	10	21	5	21	11	22	11	28	2	22	11	22	3
1912 { 3rd "	23	11	23	2	22	1	23	10	27	4	24	8	23	9
1912 { 4th "	23	6	22	3	22	3	23	6	26	1	25	9	23	2
1913 { 1st "	22	9	20	9	20	9	22	5	25	6	23	2	22	0
1913 { 2nd "	23	2	20	10	21	2	22	11	26	0	23	9	22	4
1913 { 3rd "	22	7	20	5	20	10	22	4	25	0	23	5	21	10

* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only*.—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only* the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.).

Purchasing Power of Money—House Rent—Amount payable in the Average in each Year from 1911 to 1913 for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 ...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 ...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 ...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 ...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 ...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 ...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 ...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 ...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 ...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 ...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912 ...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1912 (1st quarter)	22 4	19 8	16 6	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
1912 2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
1912 3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
1912 4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 (1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
1913 2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
1913 3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5

* Basis of Table.

7. **Increase in Cost of Living, 1913 and Previous Years.**—The following table has been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (a) the total increase (or decrease) in cost of living in the third quarter of the current year compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (b) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due, firstly to rise in prices of food and groceries, and secondly to house rent. The first part of the table shews the total increase (or decrease), the second part the increase (or decrease) due to food and groceries, and the third part the increase (or decrease) due to house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town shewn in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total increase in the third quarter of 1913 in Sydney since the year 1904 is 34.83 per cent., of which an increase of 16.96 per cent. is due to higher cost of food and groceries, and the remaining 17.87 per cent. to increase in rent. In any case, where there has been a decrease (i.e., where cost of living was less in the past quarter than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign.

Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cost of Living in 3rd Quarter, 1913,
Compared with Previous Years, 1901 to 1912.

LOCALITY.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE* 3RD QUARTER OF 1913, COMPARED WITH											
	1901.	1902.*	1903.*	1904.	1905.*	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.*	1911.*	1912.*
Sydney ..	31.71	20.07	22.78	34.83	25.48	25.87	27.02	19.31	18.95	18.20	14.03	2.41
Melbourne	21.07	16.33	19.56	23.10	19.96	19.94	20.26	13.64	16.33	11.79	10.87	-0.17
Brisbane	23.55	20.71	22.33	31.54	25.52	23.78	21.66	12.84	13.54	10.17	5.60	-1.37
Adelaide	29.20	29.14	33.42	37.44	27.84	25.26	24.85	17.4	12.75	10.77	5.55	-3.48
Perth ..	8.85	3.74	2.98	7.35	6.94	9.25	13.32	11.63	13.09	9.24	-0.4	.14
Hobart ..	21.05	17.80	17.27	23.06	18.76	17.11	18.77	14.34	10.36	10.65	10.33	1.03
Average	25.43	18.66	21.17	28.54	22.38	22.28	22.97	16.06	16.37	13.81	10.23	0.19

PERCENTAGE DUE TO COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney ..	13.90	3.68	6.09	16.96	9.73	10.33	12.21	5.84	6.86	7.57	7.91	0.17
Melbourne	3.78	0.37	3.15	7.19	4.60	5.10	.43	1.64	4.67	3.82	5.29	-3.42
Brisbane	5.70	1.80	3.93	11.82	7.29	6.08	6.91	1.13	3.95	2.6	1.42	-3.72
Adelaide	6.05	6.15	9.52	12.82	8.35	8.89	10.89	6.62	5.45	6.79	5.1	-1.90
Perth ..	3.67	-1.39	-1.88	2.15	-0.55	0.63	3.06	1.33	2.16	-0.17	-1.10	-4.31
Hobart ..	10.84	7.95	7.65	13.03	9.36	8.09	10.66	7.37	6.01	6.95		-1.11
Average	8.29	2.61	4.94	11.63	7.07	7.48	9.15	4.00	5.48	5.36	5.33	-1.89

PERCENTAGE DUE TO INCREASE IN HOUSE RENTS.

Sydney ..	17.81	16.39	16.69	17.87	15.69	15.57	14.81	13.47	12.09	10.63	6.17	2.24
Melbourne	17.29	16.16	16.41	16.11	15.36	14.84	13.83	12.00	11.66	7.97	5.58	3.25
Brisbane	19.85	18.91	18.40	19.72	18.23	17.70	14.75	11.71	9.59	7.52	4.18	2.35
Adelaide	23.15	23.18	23.90	24.62	19.49	16.37	13.96	10.52	7.30	3.98	0.14	-1.58
Perth ..	5.18	3.13	4.86	5.20	7.49	8.62	10.26	10.35	10.33	9.41	4.36	1.77
Hobart ..	10.21	9.85	9.62	10.03	9.40	9.02	8.11	6.97	5.79	4.64	3.38	2.14
Average	17.14	16.05	16.23	16.88	15.31	14.80	13.82	12.06	10.89	8.45	4.93	2.08

* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

SECTION IV.—CHANGES IN THE "PURCHASING VALUE OF
A SOVEREIGN" AND CHANGES IN THE "STANDARD OF
LIVING" AND IN THE "EXPENDITURE ON, OR COST
OF, LIVING."

Considerable confusion appears to exist as to what is meant by change in the "cost of living." This confusion arises from the fact that a change may occur in the *standard of living* or in the *purchasing value of a sovereign*, or both; both affect expenditure on living. This last depends upon three things, viz.:—

1. The *particular series of commodities* consumed;
2. The *relative quantities* consumed of the commodities; and
3. The *price* of the commodities;

and it is evident that a change in any one of these produces a change in the "expenditure on, or the cost of, living."

Turning primarily to the third element, viz., to that which is not subject to individual control, it may be said that *price* measures or expresses the value-relation between the unit of money, viz., the sovereign, and any commodity in question. As time goes on the purchasing value of the sovereign varies of course with each commodity, though not in an identical way with each. Hence in measuring this value-relation we get a different result according to the particular commodity used to measure it, and it is for this reason that recourse must be had to a suitable *group of commodities*. Their selection is therefore of importance. Again, even when the group is decided upon, the result will vary with the particular quantity taken of each commodity, and since a very large number of different commodities may be taken into account, and there may be an infinity of ways of taking the relative quantities of each, an infinite number of different results may be obtained.

A little reflection discloses the fact, therefore, that *there is no unique measure of the value of a sovereign* in relation to commodities generally, or of changes in that value. The value, and changes therein, become definitely measurable *only when a definite composite unit is taken*, i.e., a definite series of relative quantities. Such a composite unit must not be purely arbitrary; it must represent actual usage. Hence, without doubt, it varies not only for different classes of the community, but actually with each individual, since probably each person has a characteristic usage of commodities. Any pretension to punctilious accuracy is, therefore, mere affectation. To get a practically useful result one must necessarily assume the existence of what Quételet calls an *average man* (*l'homme moyen*), though here again the definition of an average man would, no doubt, differ according to the specific purpose of the inquiry. If, however, the greatest possible generality in dealing with the question under consideration is desired, the characteristic usage of the average man may be taken as a guide, that is, the average usage of commodities for all persons in the community. When this is ascertained the question of the change in the value of the sovereign may be answered in such a way as will have the greatest practicable generality.

The average usage can be found in two ways. For example it may be found fairly well by taking the averages of budgets of household expenditure for a large number of families, and by considering the quantity of these different commodities used by the community in question, or it may be ascertained from the total quantities consumed by the people according to statistics of production, exports and imports. In whatever way it is found, we arrive at the idea of a *regimen*, that is, of a series of commodities used in certain definite *relative* quantities. This will, of course, apply to some given date or period. In regard to the actual *quantities*, it is obvious that the length of time required for their consumption is irrelevant: consequently it is only the *relative* amount of each that is required to be known. This "regimen" is what has been called the *composite unit*, a term suggested by Professor Irving Fisher, and it is the *price of the composite unit* that most effectually and accurately measures the changes in the value of the unit of money, say the sovereign.

The problem of ascertaining the character of a composite unit is thus seen to become in this way more definite. For a great many commodities one can ascertain roughly the average degree of usage over a sufficient length of time to escape the influence of what might be called merely accidental changes, such, for example, as those due to abnormally high prices ruling for a short period. No doubt with the lapse of time the composite unit will itself be subject to some degree of variation, which may be divided into two parts, viz. :—

- (i) Absolute changes in the amounts used (virtually change of standard of living), and
- (ii) Relative changes between the amounts of the different commodities constituting the composite unit.

For the purpose of determining change in the value of the sovereign the absolute amounts, as already explained, are of no moment so long as the *relative* amounts remain unchanged. Changes, however, in the relative amounts *do* affect the result and, therefore, for long periods of time it is necessary to have some scheme of securing—not absolute continuity (for that is impossible)—but a sort of practical continuity which may be called pseudo-continuity, that is to say, a result which does not give a different aggregate of cost at the supposed time of change of the composite unit. This may be secured by so constructing the second composite unit that its cost for a year taken as common to the old and the new composite unit will give the same aggregate of cost in either case.*

If, however, we are to have results which are quite unequivocally expressive of the changes in the value of a sovereign, there must unquestionably be a *common basis* for the two periods to be brought into comparison: in other words, *the composite unit must be the same for the two periods*, and it is clear from general considerations that *the mean usage of the two periods is the best possible unit to use*, since, though the composite unit so formed applies strictly to neither period, it is a basis of comparison which differs not more from one than from the other.

From what has been indicated, it is evident that the determination of the character of a composite unit depends upon the lapse of considerable periods of time. Consequently, once a composite unit has been ascertained it must perforce be used as the only practical basis for comparisons, until a sufficiently lengthy period has passed for the necessary revision to be made.

Superficial judgments might appear to throw some doubt upon the validity of any such basis, since with changes in price there probably will be with most persons some degree of variation in usage, so that it may be said that, in punctilious strictness, the composite unit does not really apply to the commodity under consideration at the periods to be compared. It is easily verified on examination, however, that this diffi-

* Similar observations apply when new commodities are introduced into the regimen, but these need not be here considered.

culty is theoretical rather than practical, and applies much more cogently to any other method of determining the changes in the value of the sovereign than the method of ascertaining the "aggregate expenditure" (or aggregate cost), based on the composite unit indicated.

It has sometimes been erroneously imagined that all difficulty could be avoided by using *price-ratios*, that is, the values of the fraction represented by the price of any commodity at one time divided by the price of the same commodity at another time. The use of the price-ratios with any degree of strictness is, however, extremely tedious, and has the unfortunate arithmetical characteristic that one cannot see clearly what one is doing. As already stated, it has been shewn conclusively that when the price-ratio method is properly applied it gives almost identical results with the "aggregate expenditure" (or cost of the composite unit) method, and the latter has the great advantage that one can test at every step the effect of variations in the number of units used or in the price assigned to each.

Bearing in mind, therefore, that the unequivocal ascertainment of the value of the sovereign depends upon the identity of the regimen or composite unit on two occasions, it will be found that very considerable changes can be made in the number of units used without materially changing the result obtained, provided of course that they are identical for the periods to be compared: or, to put it in other words, accurate comparisons depend rather upon an exact knowledge of prices than upon a meticulously accurate ascertainment of the number of units in each commodity forming the composite unit. It is from this consideration that we ascertain that a practical exact solution of this question becomes possible as soon as we know approximately the relative quantities of the items forming the composite unit; and we are not concerned for practical purposes with minute variations in these quantities. In fact actual investigations have shewn that the effect of comparatively slight alterations in the relative usage (mass-units) of different commodities are negligible. This may be readily appreciated by considering the fact that the ratio between two large quantities, A and B, can be changed only to a small degree by the addition of small quantities, a and b to each, and therefore, even if a and b, considered in themselves, be badly determined, the ratio $\left(\frac{A+a}{B+b} \right)$ is not seriously affected thereby. For example, the relative quantities of loin of mutton and of mutton chops consumed have been taken (as the result of special inquiries) as 30 and 62, and so long as these relative quantities are substantially correct the results cannot be affected materially. It may further be added that if the prices were identical (and there is, in fact, but little difference) the result would be quite unaffected as long as the total 92 (i.e., 30 + 62) was adhered to.

Now, if we know the prices of each item in a composite unit and the quantity of each item, we can ascertain the amount of money necessary for its purchase, or what may be called its *aggregate cost*, and

obviously *change in the aggregate cost of the composite unit* furnishes the basis for measuring changes in the purchasing power of money. For example, if the (aggregate) *cost of the composite unit* were £100 in any one year, and two years later were £110, the purchasing efficiency of money would clearly have fallen in the ratio of $\frac{100}{110}$; or the quantity of money required to purchase the unit would have changed in the ratio of $\frac{110}{100}$.

A very little consideration will shew that if we arbitrarily alter even the relative quantities of the different items, we introduce into the question another element, viz., variations in expenditure on living dependent upon a *change in the character* of the composite unit, in other words, a variation due merely to change in the *quantities* of each item. This is not really a change in the purchasing efficiency of the sovereign; it is a change in expenditure due to variation in the unit adopted for the purposes of comparison. Similarly a change of the items in the regimen (or composite unit) will cause a change in the aggregate cost, and there may be an unlimited variety of such changes. The question, therefore, becomes indeterminate; in fact, one may then get as many different answers as one pleases. The former change in the character of the unit may be called a *quantitative* one, and the latter a *qualitative* one. Hence it may be said that measurement of the purchasing value of the sovereign varies with every qualitative and quantitative change in the composite unit.

To put the matter in another way:—Even if the average wage or "composite unit" could be satisfactorily ascertained at short intervals, its application to the prices to obtain an aggregate expenditure would be inappropriate, since the results would not indicate solely variations in the purchasing power of a sovereign, but would include also variations in *expenditure* on living due to changes in the standard of living, that is in the commodities used, or their relative proportions, or both. It is probable that for many persons the "aggregate expenditure" is a practically constant sum, though the distribution of expenditure, i.e., the "composite unit" is varied according to changes in prices, and therefore in investigating variations in prices, expenditure on living on the basis of a variable "composite unit," any results obtained would have no definite significance.

In order, therefore, to have an unequivocal result, the purchasing value of the sovereign must be estimated through an unchangeable composite unit, and this unit must be a suitable one, that is, one which represents the average usage of the community, for this is the best basis on which to estimate the changing value of the sovereign as compared with commodities generally.

* For example, suppose *A* were 2500 and *B* is 2725, and *a* is wrongly assumed to be 2 instead of 4; and *b* to be 3 instead of 1. The incorrect result would be $2502 \div 2728$, instead of the correct result, $2501 \div 2726$. The incorrect result obtained would be thus: 0.9171 instead of 0.9185.

Here, it may be remarked, that of course it is true that persons are often temporarily forced to change their regimen when the rise in the price of a particular article becomes very great, as, for example, recently in the price of potatoes. This, however, does not touch the question at issue materially, although it might touch other questions, such for example as those concerning changes in regimen.

To recapitulate, a change in the value of a sovereign can be accurately and unequivocally measured only on the basis of an unchangeable composite unit. Change in the cost of living may be due to change in the purchasing value of a sovereign, and to change in the quantity, quality, and number of the commodities actually used. If the composite unit be changed, the result for the purpose of measuring the change in the value of a sovereign is confusing since it reflects not only change of the value of the sovereign, but also the change of the regimen itself, that is, in the standard of living, and it is this fact which is often lost sight of by superficial observers who have not exhaustively studied the question. (The question has been exhaustively considered in Labour and Industrial Report No. 1, December, 1912. See Appendix, pp. xlix to lv.) It has been pointed out that the average consumption of commodities taken over a sufficient period changes slowly, and that this change can be dealt with by a method which gives estimates of the purchasing value of gold which are *virtually*, though not *strictly* continuous. (See op. cit. pp. liv., lv.).

It is also shewn that, in order to seriously affect the deduced price-indexes, very large changes must occur in the relative number of units of the various commodities which constitute the "composite unit," and it is necessary only that these units should be approximately known, as already stated this is equivalent to "weighting" price ratios, with a precision far exceeding the practice up to the present time.

SECTION V.—FURTHER ANALYSES OF THE COST OF LIVING ACCORDING TO HOUSEHOLDERS' BUDGETS, 1910–11.

1. **General.**—In view of the fact that a large number of families in Australia have to live on less than about £3 a week, an investigation into the incomes and expenditures of persons receiving £150 per annum and under has been made from the householders' budgets for the period 1st July, 1910, to 30th June, 1911. The earlier results of this budget inquiry were published in a report issued in December, 1911. In the tables now given—see hereunder—particulars are included as to the group of families receiving £200 and under. This group includes, of course, those families receiving the smaller incomes (£150 and under).

2. **Income and Expenditure.**—The following table shews the number and average size of families, the total income, expenditure and surplus of each group :—

**Average Weekly Income and Expenditure per Family, 1st July, 1910, to
30th June, 1911.**

Group.	No. of Families.	Average Size of Families.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
INCOMES OF £200 AND UNDER.					
Families of over 4 members ..	49	5.7	£ s. d. 3 1 11	£ s. d. 2 15 7	£ s. d. 1 8½
Families 4 members and under ..	64	2.9	2 18 5	2 13 0½	5 4½
All Families	113	4.1	2 19 11	2 14 2	5 9
INCOMES OF £150 AND UNDER.					
Families of over 4 members ..	17	5.3	£ s. d. 2 9 7½	£ s. d. 2 7 11	£ s. d. 1 8½
Families of 4 members and under ..	27	2.9	2 9 11	2 4 1	5 10
All Families	44*	3.9	2 9 10	2 5 7	4 3

* Included in the 113 families above

It will be seen that in each group there is a surplus after paying expenditure. In the lower income group (£150 and under) and for the larger family group (over 4 members) the figures shew that there is a considerable diminution in this surplus. This probably implies that the income in the Group 1 does not permit, under any ordinary "standard of living" of an appreciable amount being saved.

3. General Analysis of Expenditure.—A general analysis of the weekly expenditure under the more important heads is given in the following table:—

Analysis of Expenditure on Main Groups.

Average Weekly Expenditure per Family, 1st July, 1910, to 30th June, 1911.

GROUP.	Housing Accom- modation.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other.	TOTAL.
INCOMES OF £200 AND UNDER.						
Families of over 4 members ..	£ s. d. 0 8 0¾	£ s. d. 1 2 3½	£ s. d. 0 7 4	£ s. d. 0 2 4½	£ s. d. 0 15 6½	£ s. d. 2 15 7
Families 4 members and under ..	0 8 8½	0 16 8	0 6 6	0 2 0	0 19 2½	2 13 0¾
ALL FAMILIES (113)	0 8 5	0 19 1	0 6 10½	0 2 2	0 17 7½	2 14 2
INCOMES OF £150 AND UNDER.						
Families of over 4 members ..	0 8 2	0 19 3	0 5 7	0 1 11	0 13 0	2 7 11
Families of 4 members and under ..	0 6 11½	0 15 5	0 5 3	0 1 9	0 14 8½	2 4 1
ALL FAMILIES (44)	0 7 5	0 16 11	0 5 4½	0 1 10	0 14 0½	2 5 7

It should be observed that the expenditure shewn in "Housing Accommodation" is the average expenditure for all families in each group respectively. This does not represent the actual average of those paying rent, since in some cases families owned their own houses, were living rent

free, or paying deposits on purchase or interest on mortgages (see next table). It will be seen that in all cases, except the smaller family group in the larger income group, the cost of food is the most important consideration. In each income group the expenditure on food is, as might be expected, relatively greater for large families than for small, while in regard to "Other Expenditure" the converse is the case, shewing that in the smaller families a larger amount is spent on miscellaneous items (see paragraph 5 below); in other words the smaller families have more money available for miscellaneous expenditure.

No. 68.—Analysis of Expenditure on Housing Accommodation, 1st July, 1910, to 30th June, 1911.

GROUP.	Families Paying Rent Only.		Families Paying Rent and Instalments.		Families Paying Instalments Only.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Families	Average Rent.	No. of Families	Average Pay-ment.	No. of Families	Average Pay-ment.	No. of Families	Average Payment
INCOME OF £200 AND UNDER.								
Families of over 4 members ..	27	s. d. 9 0	6	s. d. 10 3	8	s. d. 11 5	41	s. d. 9 7½
Families, 4 members and under ..	32	9 6	11	10 3	9	15 7	52	10 8 ¾
ALL FAMILIES ..	59	9 3½	17	10 3	17	13 7½	93	10 2½
INCOME OF £150 AND UNDER.								
Families of over 4 members ..	8	7 5	3	8 9	4	13 3½	15	9 3
Families 4 members and under ..	14	8 1½	4	11 11½	4	6 2	22	8 6
ALL FAMILIES ..	22*	7 10½	7	10 7	8	9 9½	37	8 9½

* Included in the 59 families above.

4. Expenditure on Housing Accommodation.—The average amounts paid by those making any payments for housing accommodation (*i.e.*, excluding families owning houses or living rent free) are shewn in the subjoined table :—

It is significant that for those families which pay rent in both income groups the smaller families (presumably owing to the need for less expenditure on food, clothing, etc.) are able to pay more rent than the larger families. This goes to confirm the observation made in paragraph 2 above, *viz.*, that the income in the lower group approaches a sort of minimum (consistent with the "standard" adopted).

5. Expenditure on Food.—The table given hereunder shews the average weekly expenditure per family on each item of food specified in the householders' budget, classified in the same manner as before :—

Analysis of Expenditure on Food, 1st July, 1910 to 30th June, 1911.

GROUP.	Bread.	Meat.	Vegetables and Fruit.	Milk.	Butter, Cheese, etc.	Sugar.	Tea, Coffee, etc.	Other Food.	TOTAL, FOOD.
INCOMES OF £200 AND UNDER.									
Families of over 4 members ..	s. d. 2 8½	s. d. 4 11	s. d. 2 8½	s. d. 2 7¼	s. d. 2 8¼	s. d. 1 5¼	s. d. 0 10¾	s. d. 4 4	£ s. d. 1 2 3½
Families of 4 members and under ..	1 8	3 9½	2 2	1 9½	2 2½	1 0	0 8¼	3 3½	0 16 8
ALL FAMILIES (113)	2 1½	4 3¼	2 4¼	2 1¾	2 5	1 2¼	0 9½	3 9	0 19 1

INCOMES OF £150 AND UNDER.									
Families of over 4 members ..	2 5	4 2	2 4	2 1	2 5	1 4	0 10	3 8	0 19 3
Families of 4 members and under ..	1 8	3 7	1 9	1 7½	2 3	1 0½	0 9	2 9	0 15 5
ALL FAMILIES (44)	1 11½	3 9½	2 0	1 9½	2 3½	1 2	0 9½	3 1½	0 16 11

It may be seen that the most important item of expenditure is that of meat, which is followed in the order named by expenditure on "other food"; butter, cheese, etc.; vegetables and fruit; bread, milk, sugar; and tea, coffee, etc. That order is not, however, invariably maintained in the individual groups. As might be anticipated the expenditure on food is greater in the higher income class and in the larger family groups.

6. **Expenditure on Other Items.**—The table hereunder shews the average weekly expenditure per family in items other than housing, food, clothing, and fuel and light:—

Analysis of Other Expenditure, 1st July, 1910, to 30th June, 1911.

GROUP.	Other Groceries not Food.		Non-Alcoholic Beverages.		Alcoholic Beverages.		Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes.		Fares—Railway, Tram, Bus, etc.		Insurance, Fire, Life etc.		Contributions to Benefit Societies, etc.		Education Fees, School Materials, etc.		Medical Attend- ance and Medicine		Rates and Taxes.		Sports, Amuse- ments, etc.		Other Expenditure.		TOTAL.			
INCOMES OF £200 AND UNDER.																												
Families of over 4 members	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Families 4 members and under	1	10½	0	1½	0	3¼	0	5½	1	4	1	8¼	1	0½	0	4	1	7¼	0	6½	0	5¼	5	8	15	6½		
	1	8½	0	1½	0	4½	0	6½	1	9¼	1	10¾	1	0¾	0	4	1	5¼	1	0	6½	8	3½	19	2½			
ALL FAMILIES (113)	1	9¼	0	1½	0	4	0	6¼	1	7	1	9¾	1	0¾	0	4	1	6¼	0	10¼	0	6	7	2¼	17	7½		
INCOMES OF £150 AND UNDER.																												
Families of over 4 members	1	8	0	1½	0	3	0	9	0	9½	1	0	1	4	0	4	1	8½	0	7½	0	3	4	2	13	0		
Families 4 members and under	1	10	0	2	0	6	0	11	1	4	0	11	1	0½	0	3	1	2	0	8	0	5	5	6	14	8½		
ALL FAMILIES (44)	1	10	0	2	0	5	0	10	1	1	0	11	1	2	0	3½	1	4	0	8	0	4	5	0	14	0½		

In view of the probability that the budgets include a considerable proportion of returns from householders whose habits are of a thrifty and economical nature, and who habitually exercise a careful supervision over their expenditure, it appears likely that the average amounts specified

as being expended on various items—especially on those which are of the nature of luxuries—may be somewhat too low to be representative of the general community. This view is also borne out by an examination of the individual budgets. Thus in regard to alcoholic beverages, it appears that no less than 88 out of the 212 families who sent in returns, were teetotallers. Of the balance, 42 families spent on this item an average amount of less than 3d. per family per week, while there are only 15 families entered as spending over 2s. each a week. Of the last number, nine exceeded 3s. each per week, and three exceeded 5s. a week. On non-alcoholic beverages the average weekly expenditure per family is only 2½d., while the average expenditure on sports and amusements is also very low, viz., 1s. 1½d. per week, 21 families returning no expenditure under this heading. Expenditure on tobacco is also small, the weekly average per family being 6d. There were only 81 families with a weekly expenditure in excess of that sum, while 103 families returned no expenditure on this item. The relatively high expenditure on insurance and contributions to benefit societies, indicates thrift and economy. "Other expenditure" includes a considerable variety of miscellaneous items, such as servants' wages, furniture, repairs and maintenance of property, holiday expenses, and any other outlay not specifically mentioned under any other heading.

SECTION VI.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **Index Numbers.**—The general level of wholesale prices shews a further decline during the third quarter of 1913, the index-number for that quarter being 1072, compared with 1095 for the preceding quarter (see graph on page 156 hereinbefore). It is important to observe that during the corresponding period of 1912 (second and third quarters) the index-number rose from 1165 to 1229, the highest point reached since 1878. The decline during the quarter under review was due to the downward movement of prices chiefly in the Agricultural and Meat Groups, and to a minor degree in the Building Material Group, the index-numbers of the other groups remaining practically stationary.

The index-numbers for previous years are shewn in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, 1871 to 1913.

YEAR.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	* 1913.	† 1913.	‡ 1913.
Index No.§	1,229	1,121	945	974	1,115	993	1,003	1,000	1,172	1,112	1,095	1,072

* First Quarter only. † Second Quarter only. ‡ Third Quarter only. § See graph on page 156 hereinbefore.

2. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the eight groups into which the 92 commodities are divided, the index-numbers for the quarter under review shew a material fall in the case of Groups III. (Agricultural Produce), and VI. (Meat). In the former group the

index-number fell from 1128 to 1062, or 5.9 per cent., and in the latter from 1267 to 1230, or 2.9 per cent. In both these groups, as well as in Group IV. (Dairy Produce), the price-levels are now very much lower than during the corresponding quarter of 1912. Since that time the index-number for agricultural produce has fallen 26.0 per cent., that for dairy produce 16.3 per cent., and for meat 27.0 per cent. The index-number for Building Materials (Group VII.) also declined during the third quarter of 1913 from 1136 to 1122, or 1.2 per cent., while the only increase of any importance was in regard to Chemicals (Group VIII.), for which the price-level rose from 983 to 995, or 1.2 per cent. In the four remaining groups (Metals and Coal, Textiles, Leather, &c., Dairy Produce, and Groceries and Tobacco), average prices have remained practically stationary since last quarter, the fluctuation in each case amounting to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Wholesale Prices. Index-Numbers for Three Months, July to September. 1913.

GROUP.	No. of Com- modities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
		July to September, 1912.	April to June, 1913	July to September, 1913.
I.—Metals and Coal ..	14	1,026	1,044	1,047
II.—Textiles, Leather, etc.	10	996	1,059	1,055
III.—Agricultural Produce	16	1,434	1,128	1,062
IV.—Dairy Produce ..	9	1,256	1,047	1,053
V.—Groceries and Tobacco	21	1,050	1,026	1,023
VI.—Meat	5	1,686	1,267	1,230
VII.—Building Materials ..	10	1,050	1,136	1,122
VIII.—Chemicals	7	980	983	995
ALL GROUPS.*	92	1,229	1,095	1,072

* Weighted Average.

It may be seen that in Groups I. and VIII. prices were higher than in either the quarter immediately preceding or the corresponding quarter of 1912. In Groups II., III., and V., prices were lower in the second quarter of 1913 than in either of the aforementioned quarters, while in Groups IV. and VI., prices, although slightly higher than in the preceding quarter, were still substantially lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

In the following paragraphs brief remarks are given in regard to the chief features of the rise and fall in prices of commodities included in Groups III., VI., and VII., in which the more important movements occurred during the quarter:—

3. Agricultural Produce.—Although the price of wheat remained stationary, flour rose from £8 13s. 9d., per ton to £8 15s., while, on the other hand, bran fell from £5 4s. 1d. to £4 17s. 2d., and pollard from £5 3s. 8d. to £4 17s. 4d. per ton. Oats rose $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a bushel, but oatmeal fell from £16 11s. 8d. to £16 9s. per ton. Maize shews a fairly substantial drop of 7d. a bushel, from 4s. 3d. to 3s. 8d. Manger hay fell

from £5 14s. 3d. a ton to £5 10s., and chaff from £3 9s. 2d. to £3 17s. A heavy fall took place in the price of potatoes, the average price for the second quarter of 1913 being £4 15s. a ton, while that for the third quarter was only £2 15s. Onions also fell from £6 6s. to £6 2s. 5d. a ton. The prices of the other seven commodities in this group remained practically stationary.

4. **Meat.**—The average price of beef fell from £1 2s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 100 lb. to £1 1s. 10d., that of mutton from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. to 2 11-16d., and that of veal from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. to 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. On the other hand, the price of lamb rose from 11s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11s. 7d. each, and that of pork from 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

5. **Building Materials.**—There was a slight fall in the prices of flooring and weatherboards, varying from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 100 feet linear, and oregon fell 5s. 4d. per 1000 feet, from £7 15s. 10d. to £7 10s. 6d., while shelving remained stationary in price. On the other hand, cement rose from 13s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 14s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cask, white lead from £36 to £37 a ton, and Welsh slates from £13 10s. to £13 12. 1d. per 1000.

SECTION VII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of information as to strikes and lock-outs* throughout the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau as from 1st January, 1913, and particulars concerning disputes occurring during the first quarter of this year were furnished in Labour Bulletin No. 1, published in May last. Information as to the method adopted for the collection of such particulars was also furnished in that Bulletin (see page 37 thereof), and need not be repeated here. Particulars of new disputes which commenced during the third quarter (July to September), as well as of the number of working days and amount of wages lost during the quarter in disputes which began before July, but were still in progress at the beginning of the quarter, are given in the following paragraphs. The first table shews the number and magnitude of disputes occurring in each State, the second furnishes particulars of disputes classified according to Industrial Group. It should be observed that the results given in these tables are exclusive of disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, or which lasted less than one day, except where the aggregate numbers of working days lost exceeded 100 days. The omission of these small disputes affects the results only very slightly.

* For the purpose of these investigations a strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers. A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer, or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees. Under these definitions certain disputes resulting in stoppage of work are excluded (such for example as those in which work is done by contract or under agreement, and in which the relation of employer and employee consequently does not exist).

2. Number and Magnitude of Disputes in each State—July to September, 1913.—The following table gives particulars of strikes and lock-outs in each State during the third quarter of the year 1913; the corresponding figures for the first and second quarters of the year are also included for comparative purposes:—

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Disputes in each State and Territory during July to September, 1913.

State.	No. of New Disputes	No. of establishments involved in New Disputes	No of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages †
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
New South Wales	35	301	5,181	4,226	9,407	62,646	21,520	84,166	£ 35,823
Victoria	10	28	758	524	1,282	14,152	19,990	34,142	14,052
Queensland	7	7	173	89	262	818	17,060	17,878	7,047
South Australia	3	7	55	..	55	404	..	404	188
Western Australia	2	2	117	..	117	309	..	309	157
Tasmania	2	5	350	..	350	520	..	520	296
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	..	1,400	600
C'wealth	3rd Quarter ..	60	351	6,734	4,939	11,673	80,249	58,570	138,819 58,163
	2nd Quarter ..	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126,602	138,700	265,302 131,008
	1st Quarter ..	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521 55,887

† Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, both new and old.

The number of new disputes throughout the Commonwealth during July, August, and September was 60, being 11 in excess of the number which occurred in the second quarter of the year, and 21 in excess of those which occurred during January, February, and March. The total number of disputes throughout the Commonwealth for the nine months ending September is 148. The number of workpeople involved in the 60 new disputes occurring during the quarter under review was 11,673, as compared with 16,830 in the second quarter, and 13,234 in the first quarter; and the former number, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, gives a total of 13,885 workpeople involved in disputes in the third quarter, as compared with 21,041 during the second quarter, and 13,825 during January to March. The number of working days lost through new disputes in the third quarter was 80,249, which is considerably less than the number lost during the second quarter (126,602), and also less than the number lost during the January to March quarter (98,601). It may be observed that although the number of disputes was greatest in the third quarter, the number of workpeople involved in new disputes was less than in the preceding quarters, while the majority of the disputes in the third quarter were of short duration. Eight disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of July continued into the third quarter, and were responsible for a loss of 58,570 days. Amongst these old disputes were the stoppages at the

Stockton Borehole and Lambton B. Collieries in New South Wales; the Bendigo miners and sewerage workers at Geelong, in Victoria, and the Cloncurry miners in Queensland. It is estimated that the total loss in wages during the third quarter was £58,163, as compared with £131,008 and £55,887 in the second and first quarters respectively, giving a total loss during the nine months of £245,058.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—The number of new disputes in New South Wales during the third quarter was 35, being nearly two-thirds of the total number of disputes which commenced throughout the Commonwealth during the three months under review. There were no fewer than 24 disputes in connection with the mining industry, the majority of these occurring in the northern colliery district. The number of employees involved in these 35 disputes was 9407, of which 5181 were affected directly and 4226 indirectly. The working days lost during the quarter numbered 84,166, of which 62,646 were lost on account of disputes which commenced in July, August, or September, while old disputes were responsible for the loss of 21,520 days. The estimated amount of wages lost during the quarter for all disputes in New South Wales was £35,823.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—Ten new disputes occurred in this State during the third quarter, twice the number which commenced in the previous quarter. The number of workpeople involved was 1282, as compared with 1977 engaged in disputes during April, May and June. Two disputes which commenced previous to the beginning of July continued into the third quarter, and were responsible for a loss of 19,990 working days, which number added to the working days lost on account of new disputes (14,152 days) gives a total loss of working days during the quarter of 34,142, causing an estimated total loss in wages of £14,052.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—In this State seven new disputes occurred, involving 262 workpeople, and causing a loss of 818 working days. Two disputes in the mining industry commenced prior to the beginning of July, and continued into the third quarter, causing a loss of 17,060 working days. The estimated total loss in wages for all disputes in this State for the third quarter is £7047.

(iv.) *Other States*.—South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania were comparatively free from industrial disputes, only seven stoppages of work being recorded in these three States. The total number of workpeople involved in the seven disputes was 522, causing a total loss of 1233 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £641. One dispute occurred in the Federal Capital Territory, causing a stoppage of work on the construction works at Cotter River.

3. Number and Magnitude of Disputes in Different Industrial Groups—July to Sept., 1913.—The following table gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the third quarter of the year, 1913, classified according to Industrial Groups. The system of classification selected is similar to that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, etc. (see Report No. 2—Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Disputes during July to September, 1913, According to Industrial Groups.

Industrial Group.	No. of New Disputes	No. of Establishments Involved	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages*
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
I. Wood, Sawmill, Timber, etc.	1	1	25	..	25	1,325	..	1,325	£ 550
II. Engineering, Metal Works etc.	2	2	56	19	75	3,207	460	3,667	1,678
III. Food, Drink, etc., Manufacturing and Distribution	3	7	239	84	323	2,282	..	2,282	1,104
VI. Other Manufacturing	2	2	100	..	100	300	..	300	135
VII. Building	6	12	72	25	97	1,049	..	1,049	518
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. . . .	29	35	4,747	4,571	9,318	35,615	50,210	85,825	39,770
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	4	4	110	..	110	516	..	516	219
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	8	24	595	140	735	10,293	..	10,293	4,242
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	1	25	..	25	150	..	150	80
XIV. Miscellaneous	4	263	765	100	865	25,512	7,900	33,412	9,867
Total, 3rd Quarter	60	351	6,734	4,939	11,673	80,249	58,570	138,819	58,163
„ 2nd Quarter	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126,602	138,700	265,302	131,008
„ 1st Quarter	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887

* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, both new and old.

The total number of new industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the third quarter of the year was 60, of which no less than 29 occurred in Class VIII. (Mines, Quarries, etc.). The number of stoppages in this industrial group during the previous quarter was 27. In New South Wales 24 disputes occurred during the third quarter in connection with mining, whilst of the remaining five disputes 3 occurred in Victoria and one each in Queensland and Tasmania. The stoppages in the mining industry were responsible for the greater part of the loss in working days and wages during July to September. The number of mining employees affected directly and indirectly by disputes which commenced during the third quarter was 9318, as compared with 9492 during the previous three months. The loss in working days occasioned by new mining disputes was 35,615, while old disputes were responsible for a loss of 50,210 days, making a total of 85,825 working days lost during the quarter. Eight disputes occurred in Class XI. (Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.) involving 735 workpeople, and causing a loss of 10,293 working days. Employees in the building trade (Class VII.) were involved in six disputes, but the number of workpeople affected was comparatively small, and the duration in each case was short. In Class XIV. (Miscellaneous) a serious dispute occurred, involving the shop assistants at Broken Hill. More than half of the employees affected by this stoppage were female shop assistants. Other industries affected by industrial disturbances during the third quarter were:—Slaughtering, sugar milling, ironmoulding, platelaying, cokemaking, and labourers on road and construction works.

4. Particulars of Principal Disputes during the Third Quarter, 1913.—In the table on page 187 particulars are given regarding several of the most important disputes which occurred during the quarter.

(i.) *New South Wales.*—In this State the most serious dispute occurred at Broken Hill, where the shop assistants ceased work owing to a claim for increased wages being refused. The dispute, which extended over a period of six weeks, seriously interfered with trade and business. The strike was "declared off" at the end of September. A wages board was appointed and made an award, which provided for an increase in the rates of wages previously ruling. Twenty-two disputes occurred in the coal mining industry, but the majority of the stoppages were of short duration. The disputes at the Lambton B. and Stockton Borehole Collieries continued during the third quarter. The wharf labourers at Sydney were involved in a dispute concerning working conditions. After a conference an agreement was made as to the number of men to truck cargo, the number of bags to constitute a truck load, and other working conditions. The terms of such agreement were embodied in an award which was gazetted on the 24th September. A stoppage of work occurred at the construction works at the Cotter River in the Federal Capital Territory. The cause of this dispute was a disagreement as to the interpretation of a clause in the award concerning the payment of "offsidars" employed at the machines. The dispute was settled by such workers being classed as assistant machinemen. Owing to the Chief Commissioner of Railways altering conditions of employment with respect to hours and wages, the wheat loaders at Darling Island stopped work. The Commissioner was prosecuted for failing to give twenty-one days' notice of the intended change. Other disputes which occurred during the quarter involved coopers, plumbers, platelayers, and builders' labourers.

(ii.) *Victoria.*—In Victoria the principal dispute affected the coal trade. The employees in the coal yards refused to work under the wages and conditions determined by the Court of Industrial Appeals. The dispute continued for four weeks and caused serious inconvenience to manufacturers. The men ultimately returned to work on the condition that a new wages board would be appointed for the coal trade. The truckers at the Cathcart mines stopped work on account of a dispute concerning wages. After a stoppage of four days the men resumed work at wages board rates, and an extra payment of 6s. 8d. if full time worked, viz., 12 shifts per fortnight. Two disputes occurred at Warrnambool, affecting wharf labourers. Mining employees at Beaufort withdrew from six mines on account of non-unionists being employed. The dispute had been in progress for two weeks at the end of the quarter.

(iii.) *Queensland.*—Mining operations on the Cloncurry field were resumed in July after a dispute lasting six weeks. A compulsory conference under the State law was held, and a settlement of the dispute effected. The disputes in this State during the third quarter were of short duration. The industries affected were slaughtering, ironmoulding, sugar, building, coal mining, pastoral, and railway construction.

(iv.) *Other States.*—No disputes of magnitude occurred in South Australia, Western Australia, or Tasmania. The painters at Port

Pirie, S.A., were involved in two disputes during the quarter. In Western Australia the wharf labourers at Geraldton stopped work as a protest against the crew performing work which it was claimed should be performed by the wharf labourers, while in Tasmania a stoppage of work occurred at the North Lyell mine regarding the dismissal of a braceman for using a fire pot. In each case the stoppage was of short duration.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of Principal Disputes beginning during the Third Quarter, 1913.

Industry and Locality Affected.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.			
New South Wales— Colliery Employees (Pelaw Main).	600	500	6th Aug. to 14th Aug.	Objection by employees to state of travelling roads.	Work resumed after negotiations. Efforts made by management to abate the dust trouble.
Colliery Employees (Burwood).	214	73	8th Sept. to 13th Sept.	Men claimed compensation for alleged loss in weighing coal by weighing appliance.	Work resumed on same conditions, and matter referred to Wages Board for decision.
Colliery Employees (Pelaw Main).	620	536	17th Sept. to 27th Sept.	Machinemen working on tonnage rates claimed to have wages made up to 12s. 4d. per day.	Work resumed pending decision of the Wages Board.
Wharf Labourers (Sydney).	200	—	9th Sept. to 18th Sept.	Claim by men for general alteration of working conditions.	After Conference certain alterations agreed upon, and such alterations to be embodied in Award.
Construction Workers (Cotter River).	100	100	26th Aug. to 2nd Sept.	Interpretation of clause in Award. Offsiders claimed to be classed as machinists.	Offsiders classed as Assistant Machinemen. Wages increased from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 8d. per day.
Shop Assistants (Broken Hill).	800	—	16th Aug. to 28th Sept.	Claim for increased wages, etc.	Reference to Wages Board.
Victoria— Coal Yard Employees.	200	60	14th Aug. to 11th Sept.	Protest against decision given in Court of Industrial Appeals to lower rates of wages determined by the Wages Board.	Creation of Wages Board for the Coal Trade.
Mining Employees (Beaufort).	146	—	17th Sept.	Protest against employment of non-unionists.	Pending at end of quarter.
Truckers (Carthcart Mines).	240	70	15th Aug. to 20th Aug.	Dispute concerning wages paid to truckers working in places alleged to be wet.	Dispute as to wet places settled. Work resumed at same rates as before.
Queensland— Slaughtermen (near Brisbane)	19	84	18th Aug. to 20th Aug.	Refusal of firm to allow a man who had been previously dismissed to resume work.	Work resumed on firm allowing man to start conditionally on his good behaviour.
S. Australia— Painters (Port Pirie).	24	—	1st July to 14th July	Men claimed increased wages.	Increase granted.

SECTION VIII.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—In the first issue of this Bulletin it was pointed out that for the purposes of the statistical investigations made by this Bureau in regard to variations in wages, a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rate of remuneration of a certain class of employees apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience.*

Information was also given in Bulletin No. 1 as to the sources of information and methods of collection and computation (see page 41). In addition to the organisations and persons specified therein as furnishing returns to this Bureau, it may be mentioned that the various Government Departments have also sent in returns concerning changes in rates of wage affecting their employees.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, July to September, 1913.**—During the period, July to September, 1913, a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards came into operation, whilst several industrial agreements were filed under Commonwealth and State Acts. Particulars as to the methods by which the various changes are effected will be furnished annually.

During the three months under review particulars concerning 58 changes in rates of wages were collected. In a few cases some difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the organisations or persons concerned reliable and complete information as to the number of persons affected. In all cases where the information furnished in the schedules was incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries were made, and the returns were checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, and factory reports. The total number of workpeople affected by the 58 changes which occurred in the past quarter was 45,069, and the amount of increase in wages per week was £9242. These figures are higher than those for the second quarter, when 41,217 persons benefited to the extent of £8751 per week, and are also in excess of the figures for the first quarter of the year, when 33,504 persons received a benefit of increased wages to the extent of £8394 per week. It may be seen, therefore, that the upward tendency in wages continued during the third quarter, when several important increases came into effect.

As regards awards made and industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act it should be observed that such agreements as extend to more than one State have been counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each individual State may be obtained. In the classification of changes according to industries, however, each agreement has, of course, been counted only once. For example, the agreement affecting glass workers is operative

* It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) Changes in rates of pay due to promotions, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) Changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

in New South Wales and Victoria, and has accordingly been included in the following table as a change in each of those States, but in the table shewing the number of changes according to industrial groups the agreement has been recorded as one change only, i.e., as a change affecting glass workers (see Group VI.).

The following table gives particulars of changes occurring in each State and the Commonwealth during the third quarter of the year 1913, as well as the total figures for the Commonwealth for the first and second quarters of the year for comparative purposes.

As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in case of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that the figures given in the third line of the following table (amount of increase per week) do not relate to the increase *each* week, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries. The necessary investigations in regard to these two matters are now being made.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes, Persons Affected, and Aggregate Amount of Increase per week in each State.—July to September, 1913.

PARTICULARS.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	COMMONWEALTH.		
							3rd Q'rtr.	2nd Q'rtr.	1st Q'rtr.
No. of Changes* ..	30	15	5	4	2	2	58	81	49
No. of Persons Affected ..	31,214	9,844	2,497	1,204	110	200	45,069	41,217	33,504
Total Amnt of Increase per week	£ 6,592	1,807	535	205	16	87	9,242	8,751	8,394
Aver. Increase per Head per week	4s. 3d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 3d.	3s. 5d.	2s. 11d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 3d.	5s. 0d.

* Industrial Awards and Agreements under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, if operative in more than one State, are counted as a separate change.

In addition to the awards, determinations, and agreements for which particulars are included in the above table, several awards, etc., came into operation affecting working conditions so far as hours of labour, overtime rates, etc., are concerned, but did not result in any change in the weekly rate of wages. Appeals have been lodged against

certain awards and determinations in New South Wales and Victoria, and inquiries regarding the effect of such changes have been held over pending the result of the appeals. In South Australia the determination made regarding wages of stablemen was quashed on appeal to the Industrial Court. In Tasmania an amendment of the Jam Trade Board's determination was gazetted, but the effect of such amendment is not included in the above table, owing to insufficient data being available. The effect of the change brought about by the award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in the rates of wages for postal electricians is also omitted from the table. This award affects employees in all States of the Commonwealth, and the necessary particulars could not be obtained in time for inclusion in this issue of the Labour Bulletin. For the same reason it has been found necessary to omit particulars regarding the effect of the recent change in rates of pay to railway employees in Victoria.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Industrial Groups, July to September, 1913.—The following table gives particulars of changes during the second quarter of the current year classified in industrial groups:—

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes, Persons Affected, and Aggregate Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, July to September, 1913.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.	Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Amount of Increase per week.
			£				£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. . .	2	3,500	615	IX. Rail and Tramway Services . .	2	3,395	731
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	4	618	107	X. Other Land Transport . .	4	1,160	376
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	9	3,943	1,220	XI. Shipping, etc. . .	3	740	112
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	3	1,290	190	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	2	471	82
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	4	332	113	XIV. Miscellaneous . .	2	19,360	2,757
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	11	1,780	384				
VII. Building . . .	2	7,300	2,190				
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. .	2	1,180	365				
				3rd Quarter, 1913	56*	45,069	9,242
				2nd Quarter, 1913	75*	41,217	8,751
				1st Quarter, 1913	49	33,504	8,394
				TOTAL			

* In this table an Award or Industrial Agreement under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been counted one change only, although such Agreement or Award may be operative in more than one State.

It will be seen that the largest number of changes occurred in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) in which there were no fewer than 11 changes, affecting 1780 persons. The occupations affected by these changes comprise, among others, gas workers, brick and tile makers, and glass workers in New South Wales; starch makers, soap makers, glass workers, and gas workers in Victoria; wickerworkers in South Australia; lime operatives in Western Australia; and gas workers in Tasmania. The next group in order, according to the number of changes, is Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.) in which 9 changes occurred, affecting 3943 persons. The employees who benefited were bakers, bread carters, and milk carters in New South Wales; bakers and whole-sale grocery and wine store hands in Victoria; and bakers, pastry-cooks and sugar workers in Queensland. In Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) 8 changes came into operation, affecting no fewer than 19,360 persons

engaged in the following occupations:—Rock choppers, sewer miners, labourers, surveyors' assistants, shop assistants, storemen and packers, and undertakers' assistants in New South Wales; drapers in Victoria; and ironmongers' assistants in Tasmania. Other important changes which were brought about during the quarter under review were those affecting carpenters, plumbers, locomotive engine drivers and firemen, printers, and hospital employees in New South Wales; woodworkers, brassworkers, coal miners, and motor drivers in Victoria; tailors and mining employees in Queensland; and employees in the ready-made clothing trade, and paint makers in South Australia.

SECTION IX.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage to this country was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1906 and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants.

Particulars.	To end of 1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Jan. to Sept. 1913.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	648,601	5,097	6,367	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	27,880	801,054

During the six years, 1907 to 1912 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 5190 per quarter, while the number arriving during 1912 was 11,678 per quarter, compared with 11,520 during January to March, 1913, 9344 during April to June, 1913, and 7016 during July to September, 1913.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, July to September, 1913.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the third quarter of the year 1913.

Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, July to September, 1913.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	295	1,762	62	63	179	..	2,361
Nominated ..	1,641	995	1,063	238	692	26	4,655
TOTAL	1,936	2,757	1,125	301	871	26	7,016

During the third quarter of 1913 the number of selected immigrants was 33 per cent. of the whole, or 1 per cent. more than during the second quarter, and 12 per cent. less than during the first quarter.

The number of selected immigrants during the third quarter was 2361, as against 2881 during the second quarter, a decrease of 18 per cent., while the respective numbers of nominated immigrants were 4655 and 6463, a decrease of 28 per cent. The total number of assisted immigrants for the corresponding periods were 7016 and 9344, a decrease of 25 per cent., Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia shewing decreases of 19, 70 and 63 per cent. respectively, and New South Wales an increase of 45 per cent.

3. Number of Assisted Immigrants Classified in Industrial Groups, July to Sept., 1913.—In the following table are given particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, July to September, 1913.

Industrial Group.	Males.	Females.	Industrial Group.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	50	..	X. Other Land Transport	52	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	197	5	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	3	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	85	17	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural	957	6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	74	97	XIII. Domestic, (Hotels, etc.	54	737
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	32	4	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	628	39
VI. Other Manufacturing	45	20	Dependants { Adults	147	1,418
VII. Building	124	1	{ Children under 12 years ..	1,062	1,078
VIII. Mining	50	..			
IX. Rail and Tramway Transport	34	..	TOTAL	3,594	3,422

As regards males, the greatest number, as in the two preceding quarters, were in Group XII. (Agricultural, &c.). Of the 957 agricultural immigrants, 140 arrived in New South Wales, 595 in Victoria, 78 in Queensland, 33 in South Australia, and 111 in Western Australia. The number of this class of immigrant shews a decrease of 29 per cent., as against the preceding quarter, while the proportion of selected immigrants remained the same, viz., 79 per cent. Of the 737 females in Group XIII. (Domestic, &c.), 242 arrived in New South Wales, 216 in Victoria, 67 in Queensland, 59 in South Australia, and 153 in Western Australia. Compared with the preceding quarter, there was a decrease of 30 per cent.; 62 per cent. of the females in this group were selected. The total number of dependants was 3705, or 53 per cent. of the whole number of assisted immigrants, this percentage being the same as that for the second quarter.

SECTION X.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—Since the publication of Labour Bulletin No. 2 the Labour Office of the Public Works Department and the State Labour Bureau of New South Wales have been amalgamated under the name of the "State Labour Branch" of the Department of Labour and Industry. Returns of operations of both offices have been included in the preceding Bulletins, hence there is no break in the continuity of the figures furnished in this issue of the Bulletin.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the third quarter of 1913. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 27,137, as against 26,127 for the preceding quarter, an increase of 4 per cent.; the total number of applications from employers 8933, as against 9119, a decrease of 2 per cent.; and the number of positions filled 8189, as against 8346, also a decrease of 2 per cent.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions filled in different States, July to September, 1913.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales	359	3,659	4,018	8	1,860	1,868	2,235*
Victoria	3,144	7,856	11,000	..	1,371	1,371	1,371
Queensland	1,021	1,802	2,823	51	1,848	1,899	1,427
South Australia	1,063	4,058	5,121	..	1,444	1,444	1,444
Western Australia	315	3,805	4,120	146	2,176	2,322	1,683
Tasmania .. ..	..	55	55	..	29	29	29
COMMONWEALTH	5,902	21,235	27,137	205	8,728	8,933	8,189

* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks on pages 44 and 45 of Labour Bulletin No. 1.)

The above figures shew that during the third quarter of 1913 there were 329 positions, as against 367 positions during the second quarter, open for every 1000 applications. The proportion of positions available to number of applications was least in Victoria with 125 positions for every 1000 applications, and next least in South Australia (282), fol-

lowed by New South Wales (455), Tasmania (527), Western Australia (564), and Queensland (673). Out of every 1000 applicants for vacancies, 302 (as against 319 for the preceding quarter) obtained work, and 917 (against 869) vacancies were filled out of every 1000 offered.

3. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.

—The following table furnishes particulars for the third quarter of the current year of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions filled in different Industrial Occupations, July to September, 1913.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc.	118	266	384	2	82	84	74
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . . .	740	1,579	2,319	..	371	371	367
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	26	61	87	..	34	34	28
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots	23	31	54	..	29	29	14
V. Books, Printing, Binding	40	59	99	..	10	10	6
VI. Other Manufacturing	9	63	72	..	10	10	9
VII. Building	657	2,264	2,921	..	1,280	1,280	1,259
VIII. Mining	13	362	375	..	498	498	302
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	1,207	4,214	5,421	..	1,577	1,577	1,577
X. Other Land Transport	22	95	117	10	12	22	15
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	13	14	27	..	5	5	5
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.‡	419	1,997	2,416	29	1,449	1,478	1,418
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	122	1,407	1,529	159	993	1,152	619
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous §	2,493	8,823	11,316	5	2,378	2,383	2,496
TOTAL	5,902	21,235	27,137	205	8,728	8,933	8,199||

* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons in New South Wales who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

It may be seen that in each of the industrial groups, except Mining, the applications for employment were greater than the positions open. Of the six groups, in which the number of applicants for work was over 1000, the over supply of labour was most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc., with 160 vacancies for every 1000 applications for work, followed by Group XIV. (Miscellaneous and General), with 210 vacancies,

and Group IX. (Rail and Tram Services), with 291 vacancies per 1000 applications. In the Agricultural Group during the preceding quarter (April to June) the number of vacancies was in excess of the applications for work, but during the third quarter there were only 612 vacancies for every 1000 applications from workers.

4. Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.—Of the total number of registrations for employment during the quarter under review, 26,252, or 96.7 per cent. were by males, and 885, or 3.3 per cent. by females, as against 96.1 per cent. and 3.9 per cent. respectively for the preceding (April to June) quarter. Of the female applicants, 853, or 96.3 per cent. were registered in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), and of these 823 were registered in Western Australia, and 30 in Queensland.

Of the applications from employers, 7931, or 88.8 per cent. were for male, and 1002, or 11.2 per cent. for female employees, as against 87.1 per cent. and 12.9 per cent. respectively for the preceding quarter. 995 of the applications for female labour were in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), of which 914 were in Western Australia and 81 in Queensland.

During the July to September quarter of the year 29 per cent. of the male and 54 per cent. of the female applicants obtained positions, as against 31 per cent. and 57 per cent. respectively during the April to June quarter.

The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, July to September, 1913.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males	5,902	20,350	26,252	48	7,883	7,931	7,707
Females .. .. .	..	885	885	157	845	1,002	482
TOTAL	5,902	21,235	27,137	205	8,728	8,933	8,189

SECTION XI.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the third quarter of 1913 are the same as those from which similar information was furnished in the two preceding quarters of the year. These districts are tabulated on page 48 of Labour Bulletin No. 1, and need not be recapitulated.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported in each State during Third Quarter, 1913.**—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days in each State under the Acts referred to in Labour Bulletin No. 1. The total figures for the second quarter of the year are also shewn in the table:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during Third Quarter, 1913.

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.	
							3rd. Quar-ter.	2nd. Quar-ter.
No. of Fatal Accidents	21	9	4	1	10	7	52	42
No. of Accidents incap- acitating for over 14 days	963	74	109	25	252	21	1,444	1,102

It will be seen that the number of fatal accidents which occurred during the third quarter of 1913 was greater than that during the second, and the same as that in the first, the respective numbers being 52, 42, and 52. The number of fatal accidents shewed an increase of 2 in New South Wales, of 5 in Victoria, of 3 in Western Australia, and of 6 in Tasmania, while there was a decrease of 6 in Queensland. The number of non-fatal accidents (1444), was greater in the third quarter than the number (1102) in the second quarter, the increase being 31 per cent.; it was also greater than the number (1087) in the first quarter. The total number of fatal accidents during the nine months ended the 30th September, 1913, was 146, and of non-fatal 3633.

3. **Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during Third Quarter, 1913.**—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents in various industrial groups:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during Third Quarter, 1913.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	66	VII. Building and Scaffolding	1	..
II. Engineering, etc. ..	..	71	VIII. Mining	39	1,189
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	3	31	IX. Lifts	2	3
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	14	X. Miscellaneous	1	..
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	..	31			
VI. Other Manufactures	3	39	TOTAL	52	1,444

The largest number of accidents occurred, as in the preceding quarters, in the mining industry, and included 75 per cent. of the fatal and 82 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents. Of the 39 fatal accidents in that industry, 15 (as against 16 in the previous quarter), occurred in New South Wales, 4 (as against 2) in Victoria, 9 (as against 7) in Western Australia, 1 (as against none) in South Australia, and 7 (as against 1) in Tasmania, while the number remained unchanged in Queensland (3). The number of non-fatal accidents in the mining industry shows an increase of 300 over that for the preceding quarter, the figures being 1189 and 889 respectively. Of these accidents 844 (as against 660 in the previous quarter), occurred in New South Wales, 19 (as against 25 in Victoria, 65 (as against 22) in Queensland, and 242 (as against 166) in Western Australia. In the other industries, the number of fatal accidents for the two quarters is the same, viz., 13, while there were 42 more non-fatal accidents in the third than in the second quarter, the respective figures being 255 and 213.

SECTION XII.—THE RELATION OF WAGES TO VALUE OF OUTPUT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. **General.**—The question often arises as to the relation between the wages cost and the value of the output in manufacturing industries, and as to the progressive variation from year to year in that relation. The ratio, or percentage, of wages to total value of output differs, of course, not only as between various industries, but also among individual manufacturers in the same industry. The results given in the following table refer to the aggregate of all establishments in the Commonwealth in the various industrial classes indicated at the left-hand side of the tables. It should be borne in mind that as the raw materials in these establishments pass through the process of manufacture, the

nature of the services rendered also passes through a great range of values, the cost of some commodities being represented almost wholly by the wages effort, while in others the proportion of wages cost is small.

2. Value of Output.—The total value of the output in various industrial groups and classes for each year from 1907 to 1912 inclusive, is shewn in the tables on pages 204 to 206, the aggregate value for the six years being given in the last column. In one or two cases (i.e., tanneries and woolscouring and fellmongering establishments, and sugar mills and sugar refineries) the value of output is not available separately for the year 1907. In their case the aggregate value in the last column is given for a period of five years only, the value for the year 1907 for the individual classes for which separate particulars are not available being shewn in brackets with the group total. As regards the value of the output, the most important individual classes are comprised in industrial Groups V. (Metal Works, Machinery, etc.), and VI. (Food and Drink, etc.). In Group IV. (Working in Wood) there are also two important classes, viz., saw mills and joinery works, and in Group VIII. (Books, Paper, Printing, etc.), and VII. (Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.), the value of the output in some of the classes is also very large.

3. Amount of Wages Paid.—The table on pages 207 to 209 furnish particulars regarding the amount of wages paid in each industrial group and class arranged in the same manner as the preceding table. As regards the order of the individual classes according to amount of wages paid in 1912, it may be seen that "Engineering, Ironworks, and Foundries" comes first, followed in the order named by "Railway Carriages, Railway and Tramway Workshops," "Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing, and Binding," "Saw Mills," and "Clothing." As regards Group VI. (Food and Drink), which takes first place in respect of value of output, it may be seen that the wages cost is relatively low.

4. Percentage of Wages on Total Value of Output.—The table on pages 210 to 212 shews the ratio (per cent.) of the amount of wages paid to the total value of output (i.e., after manufacture) arranged in the same manner as the two preceding tables. As regards the nineteen industrial groups the percentage in 1912 is highest in Group XII. (Ship and Boat Building), in which it amounts to 58.98 per cent., followed in the order named by Group III. (Stone, Clay, Glass, etc.), 41.43 per cent., and Group XI. (Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, etc.), 37.54 per cent. It is least in Groups I. (Treating Raw Materials), with 7.65 per cent., and VI. (Food and Drink, etc.), 9.12 per cent. Taking the aggregate for the six years, the relative order is substantially the same, excepting that the percentage (38.33) in Group VIII. (Books, Paper, Printing, etc.), exceeds that (35.92) in Group XI. (Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, etc.).

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Value of Output,
1907 to 1912.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	VALUE OF OUTPUT.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggregate, 6 Years.
I.—Treating Raw Material, etc.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Boiling-down, Tallow Refining, Bone Milling, etc.	787,084	746,476	984,390	1,255,118	1,252,052	1,063,683	6,088,803
Tanneries	6,485,172	2,191,689	2,320,190	2,570,858	2,698,250	2,834,007	*12,614,994
Woolscouring & Fellmongering)	3,666,447	4,550,457	4,655,517	4,343,690	4,444,938		*21,661,049
Chaff Cutting, etc.	1,286,029	1,735,479	1,246,159	1,166,572	1,437,529	2,068,750	8,940,518
Bark Milling	56,298	126,853	172,016	163,427	162,360	142,889	823,843
Sausage Skins, Catgut, etc. . .	72,721	65,923	77,724	99,372	89,607	99,281	504,628
TOTAL	8,687,304	8,532,867	9,350,936	9,910,864	9,983,488	10,653,548	50,633,835 6,485,172
II.—Oils and Fats, etc.							
Oil and Grease	316,323	258,142	330,580	404,355	453,887	529,230	2,292,517
Soap and Candles	1,061,012	1,167,443	1,304,483	1,440,176	1,588,416	1,614,898	8,176,428
TOTAL	1,377,335	1,425,585	1,635,063	1,844,531	2,042,303	2,144,128	10,468,945
III.—Stone, Clay, Glass, etc.							
Bricks, Tiles, Pottery and Earth- enware	861,097	999,717	1,084,757	1,277,784	1,558,068	1,843,047	7,624,470
Glass (including Bottles) . . .	226,472	275,017	239,725	270,977	319,088	377,623	1,708,902
Glass (Ornamental)	135,247	142,780	168,335	182,866	228,129	254,862	1,112,219
Lime, Plaster, Cement and Asphalt	302,878	377,925	424,709	466,558	606,261	701,336	2,879,667
Marble, Slate, etc.	144,712	167,023	179,787	195,110	217,749	269,318	1,173,699
Modelling, etc.	15,282	18,454	18,077	22,788	30,870	57,576	163,047
Other Industries	2,290	1,830	3,215	3,224	3,422	3,951	17,932
TOTAL	1,687,978	1,982,746	2,118,605	2,419,307	2,963,587	3,507,713	14,679,936
IV.—Working in Wood.							
Cooperage	135,093	121,989	118,174	148,856	148,800	162,549	835,461
Joinery, Boxes, Cases, etc. . .	1,568,215	1,946,144	2,191,404	2,443,769	2,982,108	3,520,622	14,652,262
Saw Mills	2,637,797	3,575,189	3,907,535	4,484,541	5,553,692	6,362,188	26,520,942
Wood Turning, etc.	72,469	88,345	97,010	110,117	125,280	146,974	640,195
Other Industries	46,775	29,450	29,896	40,262	43,138	88,951	278,472
TOTAL	4,460,349	5,761,117	6,344,019	7,227,545	8,853,018	10,281,284	42,927,332
V.—Metal Works, Machinery, etc.							
Agricultural Implements . . .	860,348	879,409	1,227,339	1,560,880	1,656,364	1,538,421	7,722,761
Brass and Copper	204,800	217,887	211,079	244,883	276,476	344,916	1,500,041
Cutlery	14,531	16,048	17,046	19,537	20,282	23,073	110,517
Engineering, Ironworks and Foundries	4,386,025	4,568,680	4,822,169	5,636,048	6,614,535	7,930,060	33,957,517
Galvanised Iron Working, and Tinsmithing	960,522	1,074,592	1,177,691	1,405,850	1,624,670	1,802,700	8,046,025
Lead Mills and Shot Works . .	123,393	107,365	89,629	103,249	136,032	156,962	716,630
Metal and Ore Reduction— Cyanide		169,232	152,393	126,076	101,073	206,631	755,405
Metallurgical		40,075	24,106	17,629	10,955	12,422	105,187
Pyrites		56,761	826,014	48,589	146,417	66,470	1,144,251
Smelting	8,457,943	6,752,345	7,347,614	8,768,091	9,850,643	12,811,547	53,988,183
Railway Carriages, Railway and Tramway Workshops	2,088,219	2,937,416	3,234,955	3,648,168	4,468,096	5,695,221	22,072,075
Stoves and Ovens	175,403	192,648	224,913	231,263	260,656	300,621	1,385,504
Wire Working	337,284	349,589	337,597	432,067	524,885	557,271	2,538,693
TOTAL	17,608,468	17,362,047	19,692,545	22,242,330	25,691,084	31,446,315	134,042,789
VI.—Food and Drink, etc.							
Bacon Curing	985,020	1,156,432	1,268,441	1,371,323	1,513,339	1,707,947	8,002,502
Butter, Cheese & Condensed Milk	6,509,410	6,643,603	6,727,324	8,230,782	9,432,122	9,760,205	47,303,446
Butterine and Margarine . . .	39,095	60,055	81,653	84,204	97,019	143,213	505,239
Meat and Fish Preserving, Ice and Refrigerating	2,735,461	4,712,134	5,838,158	7,568,588	7,045,895	8,351,250	36,251,486
Biscuits	901,143	952,526	1,033,408	1,157,381	1,321,150	1,518,488	6,884,096
Confectionery	958,111	1,071,436	1,144,570	1,204,286	1,351,275	1,553,407	7,283,085
Corn Flour, Oatmeal, etc. . .	516,129	564,278	609,470	585,050	693,642	797,387	3,765,956

*Total, five years.

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Value of Output,
1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	VALUE OF OUTPUT.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggre- gate, 6 Years.
VI.—Food and Drink (cont.)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Flour Mills	6,036,167	6,378,599	7,822,137	7,251,760	7,082,342	7,646,303	42,217,308
Jam and Fruit Preserving ..							
Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar ..	1,057,985	1,190,528	1,412,512	1,501,553	1,697,973	1,884,045	8,744,596
Sugar Mills	2,922,603	1,700,663	1,658,170	2,493,231	2,206,509	1,605,588	*9,664,161
Sugar Refining		2876,901	3,219,219	3,531,071	3,591,959	3,849,548	*17068698
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc. ..	870,511	1,053,250	1,062,316	1,170,659	1,392,801	1,603,956	7,153,493
Breweries	2,229,785	2,755,589	2,864,923	3,076,736	3,318,937	3,647,850	17,893,820
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc. ..	729,119	705,918	914,248	952,954	1,038,170	1,202,055	5,542,464
Distilleries	179,831	180,154	236,606	249,728	246,583	191,645	1,284,547
Malting	395,273	442,675	402,953	361,486	445,773	711,702	2,759,862
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	1,776,256	2,087,962	1,938,567	2,332,986	2,518,946	2,696,157	13,350,874
Salt	89,429	98,100	102,422	114,521	127,805	132,170	664,447
TOTAL	28,931,328	34,630,803	38,337,097	43,238,299	45,122,240	49,002,916	236,340,080
VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.							29,226,603
Woolen, Cotton and Tweed Mills ..	479,625	517,636	596,665	693,297	860,789	930,485	4,078,497
Boots and Shoes	2,904,591	2,921,831	3,112,212	3,396,172	3,713,948	3,819,371	19,868,125
Clothing (Tailoring and Slop) ..	3,399,744	3,675,719	4,260,162	4,805,629	5,486,388	5,807,431	27,435,073
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	1,370,277	1,601,250	1,752,037	2,046,931	2,280,553	2,429,315	11,480,363
Dyeing and Cleaning	31,769	33,942	37,674	36,684	42,750	52,980	235,799
Furriers	32,606	36,425	47,031	47,990	51,962	77,991	294,005
Hats and Caps	426,105	473,539	573,744	662,523	768,416	830,746	3,735,073
Waterproof and Oilskin	85,323	78,547	75,646	70,706	83,727	126,361	520,310
Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, etc. ..	944,870	1,047,641	1,331,923	1,540,898	1,787,923	1,889,693	8,542,948
Rope, Cordage and Bags	472,291	463,048	497,748	580,968	550,694	627,126	3,191,875
Tents, Tarpaulins & Sail Making ..	238,366	248,463	269,353	367,115	406,686	456,375	1,986,358
Other Industries	17,195	16,590	18,114	18,960	20,321	20,871	112,051
TOTAL	10,402,762	11,114,631	12,572,309	14,267,873	16,054,157	17,068,745	81,480,477
VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, etc.							
Electrotyping, Stereotyping, ..							
Printing and Binding	3,780,371	4,147,419	4,626,006	4,983,397	5,524,416	6,146,846	29,208,455
Paper Making, Paper Boxes, ..							
Bags, etc.	443,451	497,110	547,385	586,324	629,285	680,173	3,383,728
Photo Engraving & Lithography ..	43,049	56,311	65,530	69,149	75,181	83,767	392,987
Other Industries	50,376	53,576	60,686	64,824	78,368	76,427	384,257
TOTAL	4,317,247	4,754,416	5,299,607	5,703,694	6,307,250	6,987,213	33,369,427
IX.—Musical Instruments, etc.							
Musical Instruments and Sewing ..							
Machines	128,069	145,750	141,304	168,321	190,012	203,063	976,519
TOTAL	128,069	145,750	141,304	168,321	190,012	203,063	976,519
X.—Arms and Explosives.							
Explosives	120,745	118,033	122,361	129,566	146,690	233,962	871,357
TOTAL	120,745	118,033	122,361	129,566	146,690	233,962	871,357
XI.—Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, etc.							
Coach and Waggon Building, ..							
Spokes and Carriage Lamps ..	1,115,864	1,257,548	1,378,169	1,603,987	1,738,629	1,802,524	8,896,721
Cycles and Motors	254,640	395,880	441,761	532,155	542,771	649,654	2,816,861
Perambulators	27,659	29,627	36,768	42,346	48,619	52,948	237,967
Saddlery, Harness, etc.	415,185	465,489	519,276	605,402	690,978	703,317	3,399,647
TOTAL	1,813,348	2,148,544	2,375,974	2,783,890	3,020,997	3,208,443	15,351,196
XII.—Ship and Boat Building.							
Docks and Slips	203,631	213,481	185,388	208,634	264,606	290,076	1,365,816
Ship and Boat Building and Re- pairing	248,180	263,340	294,258	296,216	399,357	560,841	2,062,192
TOTAL	451,811	476,821	479,646	504,850	663,963	850,917	3,428,008

* Total, five years

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Value of Output,
1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	VALUE OF OUTPUT.						Aggre- gate, 6 Years.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, etc.							
Bedding, Flock Upholstery ..	426,833	404,183	504,206	602,110	729,296	790,296	3,456,924
Billiard Tables, Cabinet Making, and Furniture	912,212	1,088,561	1,193,308	1,388,030	1,700,567	1,942,149	8,224,827
Picture Frames	96,402	104,013	112,128	119,973	151,871	165,642	750,029
Window Blinds	27,729	25,646	26,669	38,818	32,668	35,776	187,306
TOTAL	1,463,176	1,622,403	1,836,311	2,148,931	2,614,402	2,933,863	12,619,086
XIV.—Drugs and Chemicals.							
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	916,801	1,061,599	1,220,995	1,337,416	1,415,225	1,476,074	7,428,110
Fertilizers	240,077	276,493	327,980	369,075	503,275	425,761	2,142,661
Paints, Varnishes and By-Pro- ducts	123,106	150,599	148,732	174,656	204,104	298,857	1,100,054
Essential Oils	25,870	24,901	34,431	24,472	35,936	34,465	180,075
Blacking, Blue, Baking Powder, etc.	260,096	307,009	357,609	384,338	377,106	442,449	2,128,607
TOTAL	1,565,950	1,820,601	2,089,747	2,289,957	2,535,646	2,677,606	12,979,507
XV.—Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments.							
Surgical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments ..	38,231	39,884	41,965	47,781	61,399	59,667	288,927
TOTAL	38,231	39,884	41,965	47,781	61,399	59,667	288,927
XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.							
Electroplating	450,020	49,124	48,179	61,531	70,769	76,595	*306,198
Manufacturing Jewellery, etc. }		456,675	486,625	528,481	640,956	723,526	*2,836,263
TOTAL	450,020	505,799	534,804	590,012	711,725	800,121	3,142,461 450,020
XVII.—Heat, Light and Power.							
Electric Apparatus	56,469	88,710	103,656	168,053	134,186	161,154	712,228
Electric Light and Power ..	763,760	1,102,774	1,185,426	1,409,152	1,663,185	1,941,421	8,065,718
Gas, Kerosene and Coke Works	1,631,500	1,811,477	1,950,243	2,222,255	2,362,332	2,630,578	12,608,385
Lamps and Fittings, etc. ..	18,300	19,222	31,720	34,560	26,198	39,784	169,784
Hydraulic Power	38,574	44,650	42,308	39,881	40,915	44,378	250,706
Other Industries	35,358	42,244	49,075	66,550	83,697	84,660	361,584
TOTAL	2,543,961	3,109,077	3,362,428	3,940,451	4,310,513	4,901,975	22,168,405
XVIII.—Leatherware, N.E.I.							
Leather Belting, Fancy Leather, Portmanteaux and Bags ..	285,748	317,119	352,890	415,645	509,251	531,323	2,411,976
TOTAL	285,748	317,119	352,890	415,645	509,251	531,323	2,411,976
XIX.—Minor Wares, N.E.I.							
Basket and Wickerware, Matting, etc.	32,743	41,632	41,946	53,517	67,588	75,461	312,887
Brooms and Brushware ..	154,656	168,556	190,350	202,168	221,806	236,741	1,174,277
Rubber Goods	341,077	382,229	364,147	495,343	705,289	760,692	3,048,777
Toys	1,145						1,145
Umbrellas	146,707	147,620	154,400	157,488	159,545	133,430	899,190
Other Industries	47,007	53,351	63,304	77,795	86,137	45,983	373,577
TOTAL	723,335	793,388	814,147	986,311	1,240,365	1,252,307	5,809,853
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ..	87 057,165	96 661,631	107 501,758	120 860,158	133 022,090	148 745,109	693 847,911

* Total, five years.

Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Amount of Wages Paid, 1907 to 1912.

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggregate, 6 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Treating Raw Material, etc.							
Boiling-down, Tallow Refining, Bone Milling, etc.	52,746	58,061	67,133	83,670	86,669	84,252	432,531
Tanneries	390,586	252,177	266,797	303,012	332,206	328,060	*1,482,252
Woolscouring and Fellmongering		181,650	210,500	217,919	208,627	209,352	*1,028,048
Chaff Cutting, etc.	106,397	105,774	109,088	110,443	131,435	141,909	705,046
Bark Milling	2,465	7,170	9,059	9,491	9,466	9,347	46,998
Sausage Skins, Catgut, etc. . .	21,035	22,626	28,400	35,571	39,329	43,102	190,063
TOTAL	573,229	627,458	690,977	760,106	807,732	816,022	3884,938 390,586
II.—Oils and Fats, etc.							
Oil and Grease	14,653	17,062	18,444	22,063	26,294	30,340	128,856
Soap and Candles	108,636	119,162	139,959	140,423	148,592	162,551	819,323
TOTAL	123,289	136,224	158,403	162,486	174,886	192,891	948,179
III.—Stone, Clay, Glass, etc.							
Bricks, Tiles, Pottery and Earthenware	399,806	468,788	512,858	573,621	733,688	862,243	3,551,004
Glass (including Bottles) . . .	90,157	117,061	110,716	129,651	169,089	200,570	817,244
Glass (Ornamental)	35,120	43,578	46,899	51,663	61,586	71,017	309,863
Lime, Plaster, Cement and Asphalt	85,455	107,576	120,958	141,764	164,912	204,040	824,705
Marble, Slate, etc.	50,553	64,288	72,020	76,388	82,990	97,931	444,170
Modelling, etc.	6,987	8,147	6,785	9,665	12,492	16,570	60,646
Other Industries	658	480	951	708	736	946	4,479
TOTAL	668,736	809,918	871,187	983,460	1,225,493	1,453,317	6,012,111
IV.—Working in Wood.							
Cooperage	35,863	35,690	39,660	42,100	51,011	56,977	261,301
Joinery, Boxes, Cases, etc. . .	402,534	535,857	613,985	707,103	874,132	1,080,450	4,214,061
Saw Mills	692,849	1,195,500	1,393,313	1,582,956	1,875,077	2,131,175	8,870,870
Wood Turning, etc.	22,287	27,376	33,242	37,477	40,179	46,092	207,553
Other Industries	9,575	7,128	7,967	10,065	10,936	21,265	66,936
TOTAL	1,163,108	1,801,551	2,088,167	2,379,701	2,851,335	3,336,859	13,620,721
V.—Metal Works, Machinery, etc.							
Agricultural Implements . . .	256,568	259,719	356,710	470,931	550,922	527,406	2,422,256
Brass and Copper	62,518	74,094	79,661	85,588	105,578	130,818	538,257
Cutlery	5,765	6,934	8,195	8,481	9,155	10,523	49,053
Engineering, Ironworks and Foundries	1,507,345	1,636,151	1,715,292	1,948,326	2,342,603	2,846,180	11,995,897
Galvanised Iron Working, and Tinsmithing	248,646	267,846	299,330	358,591	417,915	475,000	2,067,328
Lead Mills and Shot Works . .	8,314	4,808	4,691	5,675	5,940	6,936	36,364
Metal and Ore Reduction—Cyanide		58,244	51,536	46,919	37,648	44,751	239,098
Metallurgical		4,737	3,265	2,201	2,052	2,762	15,017
Pyrites		6,041	73,774	10,978	69,151	9,014	168,958
Smelting	904,621	915,033	833,774	934,988	933,738	1,209,431	5,731,585
Railway Carriages, Railway and Tramway Workshops	1,006,709	1,441,728	1,628,379	1,842,142	2,163,460	2,702,711	10,785,129
Stoves and Ovens	63,393	77,020	78,645	81,228	92,988	107,671	501,545
Wire Working	52,511	60,445	61,124	76,869	97,618	107,586	456,153
TOTAL	4,116,390	4,813,400	5,194,376	5,872,917	6,828,768	8,180,789	35,006,640
VI.—Food and Drink, etc.							
Bacon Curing	61,760	67,158	74,825	93,197	104,695	117,339	518,974
Butter, Cheese & Condensed Milk	294,823	294,711	295,826	324,505	375,221	385,793	1,970,879
Butterine and Margarine . . .	2,620	4,005	5,352	4,908	6,122	9,569	32,576
Meat and Fish Preserving, Ice and Refrigerating	263,484	305,396	389,256	553,922	622,104	737,753	2,871,915
Biscuits	139,791	155,660	170,718	187,281	215,560	242,573	1,111,583
Confectionery	163,465	178,038	187,198	202,923	229,215	263,368	1,224,207
Corn Flour, Oatmeal, etc. . .	57,173	60,419	68,826	74,533	86,883	101,954	449,788

* Total, five years.

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Amount of Wages Paid,
1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggregate, 6 Years.
VI.—Food and Drink (cont.)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Flour Mills	259,946	255,256	294,559	314,328	342,034	352,300	1,818,423
Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar	141,203	159,237	204,059	222,486	246,289	275,138	1,248,412
Sugar Mills	408,026	297,632	283,692	339,194	403,840	361,984	*1,686,342
Sugar Refining		142,781	155,602	170,904	204,306	191,246	*864,839
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	201,579	248,388	263,606	285,156	326,480	369,330	1,694,539
Breweries	310,761	405,789	420,032	445,342	483,393	523,812	2,589,129
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.	49,955	55,086	61,990	61,637	68,961	78,774	376,403
Distilleries	22,559	20,867	23,283	21,475	24,673	17,528	130,385
Malting	28,673	30,672	34,796	32,721	39,453	47,103	213,418
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	214,930	267,028	296,638	322,171	346,258	358,081	1,805,106
Salt	19,476	24,304	24,134	25,049	28,825	36,850	158,638
TOTAL	2,640,224	2,972,427	3,254,392	3,681,732	4,154,312	4,470,495	20,765,556 408,026
VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.							
Woolen, Cotton and Tweed Mills	115,920	131,487	155,675	172,394	203,194	232,561	1,011,231
Boots and Shoes	812,580	833,127	900,812	968,375	1,096,575	1,144,465	5,755,934
Clothing (Tailoring and Slop)	1,073,873	1,191,022	1,369,138	1,589,636	1,854,135	2,010,779	9,088,583
Dressmaking and Millinery	393,601	455,065	508,561	600,484	695,319	748,222	3,401,192
Dyeworks and Cleaning	11,551	13,839	14,462	15,172	17,427	19,363	91,814
Furriers	6,206	7,450	8,303	8,849	10,797	16,333	57,938
Hats and Caps	140,827	156,080	185,005	214,069	257,424	268,784	1,222,189
Waterproof and Oilskin	15,983	16,206	16,295	16,989	21,054	31,053	117,580
Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, etc.	246,606	370,538	321,141	368,405	432,418	518,082	2,257,190
Rope, Cordage and Bags	56,455	66,229	78,706	88,149	89,108	96,259	474,901
Tents, Tarpaulins & Sail Making	25,576	34,432	36,869	46,551	54,886	57,551	255,865
Other Industries	4,310	4,882	4,271	4,769	5,014	5,755	29,001
TOTAL	2,903,488	3,280,357	3,599,178	4,093,842	4,737,346	5,149,207	23,763,418
VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, etc.							
Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing and Binding	1,465,356	1,671,468	1,842,020	2,092,313	2,148,596	2,345,979	11,565,732
Paper Making, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc.	120,348	131,291	149,645	155,632	174,171	194,977	926,064
Photo Engraving & Lithography	18,864	28,506	30,956	32,718	34,895	40,584	186,523
Other Industries	15,354	17,246	18,958	17,216	21,184	22,478	112,436
TOTAL	1,619,922	1,848,511	2,041,579	2,297,879	2,378,846	2,604,018	12,790,755
IX.—Musical Instruments, etc.							
Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines	38,903	40,849	43,021	56,958	65,874	73,501	319,106
TOTAL	38,903	40,849	43,021	56,958	65,874	73,501	319,106
X.—Arms and Explosives.							
Explosives	19,557	22,148	23,306	26,536	38,181	87,533	217,261
TOTAL	19,557	22,148	23,306	26,536	38,181	87,533	217,261
XI.—Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, etc.							
Coach and Waggon Building, Spokes and Carriage Lamps	420,743	472,423	518,958	596,605	659,073	665,614	3,333,416
Cycles and Motors	73,606	101,314	133,534	173,050	199,746	278,660	959,910
Perambulators	8,686	9,627	10,421	12,805	16,128	17,382	75,049
Saddlery, Harness, etc.	135,422	150,220	176,460	201,579	238,798	242,762	1,145,241
TOTAL	638,457	733,584	839,373	984,039	1,113,745	1,204,418	5,513,616
XII.—Ship and Boat Building.							
Docks and Shipyards	116,679	125,416	109,099	110,573	148,110	179,903	789,780
Ship and Boat Building and Re- pairing	127,811	145,507	155,055	155,507	213,650	321,930	1,119,460
TOTAL	244,490	270,923	264,154	266,080	361,760	501,833	1,909,240

* Total five years.

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Total Amount of Wages Paid,
1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggre- gate, 6 Years.
XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, etc.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedding, Flock Upholstery ..	96,374	82,403	102,710	121,570	153,170	176,953	733,180
Billiard Tables, Cabinet Making, and Furniture	338,623	428,192	492,493	554,182	673,737	792,456	3,279,683
Picture Frames	27,300	28,562	31,345	32,934	43,428	47,330	210,899
Window Blinds	6,462	8,066	7,435	10,797	9,416	10,346	52,522
TOTAL	468,759	547,223	633,983	719,483	879,751	1,027,085	4,276,284
XIV.—Drugs and Chemicals.							
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	122,052	147,667	159,210	172,645	201,283	228,433	1,031,290
Fertilizers	21,900	30,290	38,810	52,734	79,253	71,784	294,771
Paints, Varnishes and By-Pro- ducts	21,929	22,222	26,171	28,806	38,524	47,701	185,353
Essential Oils	7,412	4,565	5,738	5,139	9,935	9,227	42,016
Blacking, Blue, Baking Powder, etc.	23,808	35,201	33,673	37,687	40,060	46,535	216,964
TOTAL	197,101	239,945	263,602	297,011	369,055	403,680	1,770,394
XV.—Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments.							
Surgical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments ..	11,764	12,819	14,447	15,826	19,697	21,836	96,389
TOTAL	11,764	12,819	14,447	15,826	19,697	21,836	96,389
XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.							
Electroplating	130,927	18,465	19,949	24,095	31,292	34,730	*128,531
Manufacturing Jewellery, etc.		127,744	137,448	146,771	178,227	205,834	*796,024
TOTAL	130,927	146,209	157,397	170,866	209,519	240,564	(924,555 130,927)
XVII.—Heat, Light and Power.							
Electric Apparatus	20,677	28,306	30,804	37,448	40,067	58,074	215,376
Electric Light and Power ..	145,050	215,605	241,945	266,175	325,049	403,370	1,597,194
Gas, Kerosene and Coke Works	367,140	415,735	452,366	509,989	570,868	657,808	2,973,906
Lamps and Fittings, etc. ..	5,046	5,092	6,438	7,488	8,527	9,133	41,724
Hydraulic Power	6,406	5,099	4,422	4,884	4,992	5,282	31,085
Other Industries	4,358	4,978	5,158	19,241	26,746	26,284	86,765
TOTAL	548,677	674,815	741,133	845,225	976,249	1,159,951	4,946,050
XVIII.—Leatherware, N.E.I.							
Leather Belting, Fancy Leather, Portmanteaux and Bags ..	45,420	55,595	58,910	70,160	86,714	100,356	417,155
TOTAL	45,420	55,595	58,910	70,160	86,714	100,356	417,155
XIX.—Minor Wares, N.E.I.							
Basket and Wickerware, Matting, etc.	13,333	17,295	18,091	22,149	31,259	34,811	136,938
Brooms and Brushware ..	38,946	43,343	46,958	50,765	57,471	61,312	298,795
Rubber Goods	56,939	62,015	74,087	83,729	117,816	139,464	534,050
Toys	232						232
Umbrellas	21,188	21,445	22,031	23,237	25,539	24,570	138,010
Other Industries	8,346	12,721	12,904	16,932	20,528	11,364	82,795
TOTAL	138,984	156,819	174,071	196,812	252,613	271,521	1,190,820
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES ..	16,291,425	19,190,775	21,111,656	23,881,119	27,531,876	31,295,876	139,302,727

* Total, five years.

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Percentage of Total Wages paid
on Total Value of Output, 1907 to 1912.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE.						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Aggregate, 6 Years.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I.—Treating Raw Material, etc.							
Boiling-down, Tallow Refining, Bone Milling, etc.	6.70	7.78	6.82	6.67	6.92	7.92	7.10
Tanneries	6.02	11.51	11.50	11.79	12.31	11.58	11.75
Woolscouring and Fellmongering Chaff Cutting, etc.	8.27	4.95	4.63	4.68	4.80	4.71	4.75
Bark Milling	4.38	6.09	8.75	9.47	9.14	6.86	7.89
Sausage Skins, Catgut, etc. . .	28.93	5.65	5.27	5.81	5.83	6.54	5.70
TOTAL	6.60	34.32	36.54	35.80	43.89	43.41	37.66
	6.60	7.35	7.39	7.67	8.09	7.65	7.49
II.—Oils and Fats, etc.							
Oil and Grease	4.63	6.61	5.58	5.46	5.79	5.73	5.62
Soap and Candles	10.24	10.21	10.73	9.75	9.35	10.07	10.02
TOTAL	8.95	9.56	9.69	8.81	8.56	9.00	9.06
III.—Stone, Clay, Glass, etc.							
Bricks, Tiles, Pottery and Earth- enware	46.43	46.89	47.28	44.89	47.09	46.78	46.57
Glass (including Bottles) . . .	39.83	42.57	46.18	47.85	52.99	53.11	47.82
Glass (Ornamental)	25.97	30.52	27.86	28.25	27.00	27.86	27.86
Lime, Plaster, Cement and Asphalt	28.21	28.46	28.48	30.39	27.20	29.09	28.64
Marble, Slate, etc.	34.93	38.49	40.06	39.15	38.11	36.36	37.84
Modelling, etc.	45.72	44.15	37.53	42.41	40.47	28.78	37.20
Other Industries	28.73	26.23	20.58	21.96	21.51	23.94	24.98
TOTAL	39.62	40.85	41.12	40.65	41.35	41.43	40.95
IV.—Working in Wood.							
Cooperage	26.55	29.26	33.56	28.28	34.28	35.05	31.28
Joinery, Boxes, Cases, etc. . .	25.67	27.53	28.02	28.93	29.31	30.69	28.76
Saw Mills	26.27	33.44	35.66	35.30	33.76	33.50	33.45
Wood Turning, etc.	30.75	30.99	34.27	34.03	32.07	31.97	32.42
Other Industries	20.47	24.20	26.65	25.00	25.35	23.91	24.04
TOTAL	26.08	31.27	32.92	32.93	32.21	32.46	31.73
V.—Metal Works, Machinery, etc.							
Agricultural Implements . . .	29.82	29.53	29.06	30.17	33.26	34.28	31.37
Brass and Copper	30.53	34.01	37.74	34.95	38.19	37.93	35.88
Cutlery	39.67	43.21	48.08	43.41	45.14	45.61	44.39
Engineering, Ironworks and Foundries	34.37	35.81	35.57	34.57	35.42	35.89	35.33
Galvanised Iron Working, and Tinsmithing	25.89	24.93	25.42	25.51	25.72	26.35	25.69
Lead Mills and Shot Works . .	6.74	4.48	5.23	5.50	4.37	4.42	5.07
Metal and Ore Reduction— Cyanide . . . . .	..	34.42	33.82	37.21	37.25	21.66	31.65
Metallurgical . . . . .	..	11.82	13.54	12.49	18.73	22.23	14.28
Pyrites . . . . .	..	10.64	8.93	22.59	47.25	13.56	14.77
Smelting	10.70	13.55	11.35	10.66	9.48	9.44	10.62
Railway Carriages, Railway and Tramway Workshops	48.21	49.08	50.34	50.49	48.42	47.46	48.86
Stoves and Ovens	36.14	40.29	34.97	25.12	35.67	35.82	36.20
Wire Working	15.57	17.29	18.11	17.79	18.60	19.31	17.97
TOTAL	23.38	27.72	26.38	26.40	26.58	26.02	26.12
VI.—Food and Drink, etc.							
Bacon Curing	6.27	5.81	5.90	6.80	6.92	6.87	6.49
Butter, Cheese & Condensed Milk Butterine and Margarine . . .	4.53	4.44	4.40	3.94	3.98	3.95	4.12
Meat and Fish Preserving, Ice and Refrigerating	6.70	6.67	6.55	5.83	6.31	6.68	6.45
Biscuits . . . . .	..	6.71	6.67	7.32	8.83	8.83	7.92
Confectionery	15.51	16.34	16.52	16.18	16.32	15.97	16.15
Corn Flour, Oatmeal, etc. . . .	17.06	16.62	16.36	16.85	16.96	16.95	16.81
	11.08	10.71	11.29	12.74	12.53	12.79	11.94

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Percentage of Total Wages paid
on Total Value of Output, 1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE.						Aggre- gate, 6 Years.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
VI.—Food and Drink (cont.)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Flour Mills							
Jam and Fruit Preserving	4.31	4.00	3.77	4.34	4.83	4.61	4.31
Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar	13.35	13.38	14.45	14.82	14.50	14.60	14.28
Sugar Mills	13.96	17.50	17.11	13.61	18.30	22.55	17.45
Sugar Refining		4.96	4.83	4.84	5.69	4.97	5.67
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	23.16	23.58	24.81	24.36	23.44	23.03	23.69
Breweries	13.94	14.73	14.66	14.47	14.56	14.36	14.47
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.	5.62	7.80	6.78	6.47	6.64	6.55	6.79
Distilleries	12.54	11.58	9.84	8.60	10.01	9.15	10.15
Malting	7.25	6.93	8.64	9.05	8.85	6.62	7.73
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	12.10	12.79	15.30	13.81	13.75	13.28	13.52
Salt	21.78	24.77	23.56	21.87	22.55	27.88	23.88
TOTAL	9.13	8.58	8.49	8.51	9.21	9.12	8.85
VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.							
Woolen, Cotton and Tweed Mills	24.17	25.40	26.09	24.87	23.61	24.99	24.79
Boots and Shoes	27.98	28.51	28.94	28.51	29.53	29.96	28.97
Clothing (Tailoring and Slop)	31.56	32.40	32.14	33.08	33.80	34.62	33.13
Dressmaking and Millinery	28.72	28.42	29.02	29.34	30.49	30.80	29.63
Dyeworks and Cleaning	36.36	40.77	38.39	41.36	40.76	36.55	38.94
Furriers	19.03	20.45	17.65	18.44	20.78	20.94	19.71
Hats and Caps	33.04	32.96	32.25	32.31	33.50	32.35	32.72
Waterproof and Oilskin	18.73	20.63	21.54	24.03	25.15	24.57	22.60
Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, etc.	26.10	35.37	24.11	23.91	24.19	27.42	26.42
Rope, Cordage and Bags	11.95	14.30	15.81	15.17	16.18	15.35	14.88
Tents, Tarpaulins & Sail Making	10.73	13.86	13.69	12.68	13.50	12.61	12.88
Other Industries	25.07	29.43	23.58	25.15	24.67	27.57	25.88
TOTAL	27.91	29.51	28.63	28.69	29.51	31.07	29.16
VIII.—Boo's, Paper, Printing, etc.							
Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing and Binding	38.76	40.30	39.82	41.99	38.89	38.17	39.60
Paper Making, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc.	27.14	26.41	27.34	26.54	27.68	28.67	27.37
Photo Engraving & Lithography	43.82	50.62	47.24	47.32	46.41	48.45	47.44
Other Industries	30.48	32.19	31.24	26.56	27.03	29.41	29.26
TOTAL	37.52	38.88	38.52	40.29	37.72	37.27	38.33
IX.—Musical Instruments, etc.							
Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines	30.38	28.03	30.45	33.84	34.67	36.20	32.68
TOTAL	30.38	28.03	30.45	33.84	34.67	36.20	32.68
X.—Arms and Explosives.							
Explosives	16.20	18.76	19.05	20.48	26.03	37.41	24.93
TOTAL	16.20	18.76	19.05	20.48	26.03	37.41	24.93
XI.—Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, etc.							
Coach and Wagon Building, Spokes and Carriage Lamps	37.71	37.57	37.66	37.20	37.91	36.93	37.47
Cycles and Motors	28.91	25.59	30.23	32.52	36.80	42.80	34.08
Perambulators	31.40	32.49	28.34	30.24	33.17	32.83	31.54
Saddlery, Harness, etc.	32.62	32.27	33.98	33.30	34.56	34.52	33.69
TOTAL	35.21	34.14	35.33	35.35	36.87	37.54	35.92
XII.—Ship and Boat Building.							
Docks and Slips	57.30	58.75	58.85	53.00	55.97	62.02	57.82
Ship and Boat Building and Re- pairing	51.50	53.36	52.69	52.50	53.50	57.40	54.28
TOTAL	54.11	56.82	55.07	52.70	54.48	58.98	55.70

**Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth—Percentage of Total Wages paid
on Total Value of Output, 1907 to 1912—continued.**

NATURE OF INDUSTRY.	PERCENTAGE.						Aggre- gate, 6 Years.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, etc.							
Bedding, Flock Upholstery ..	22.58	20.39	20.37	20.19	21.00	24.26	21.21
Billiard Tables, Cabinet Making, and Furniture	37.12	39.34	41.27	39.93	39.62	40.80	39.88
Picture Frames	28.32	27.46	27.95	27.45	28.60	28.57	28.12
Window Blinds	23.30	31.45	27.88	27.81	28.82	28.92	28.04
TOTAL	32.04	33.73	34.52	33.48	33.65	35.01	33.89
XIV.—Drugs and Chemicals.							
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	13.31	13.91	13.04	12.91	14.22	15.48	13.88
Fertilizers	9.12	10.96	11.83	14.29	15.75	16.86	13.76
Paints, Varnishes and By-Pro- ducts	17.81	14.76	17.60	16.49	18.87	15.96	16.85
Essential Oils	28.65	18.33	16.67	21.00	27.65	26.77	23.33
Blacking, Blue, Baking Powder, etc.	9.15	11.47	9.42	9.81	10.62	10.52	10.19
TOTAL	12.59	13.18	12.61	12.97	14.55	15.08	13.64
XV.—Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments.							
Surgical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments ..	30.77	32.14	34.43	33.12	32.08	36.60	33.36
TOTAL	30.77	32.14	34.43	33.12	32.08	36.60	33.36
XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.							
Electroplating	29.09	37.59	41.41	39.16	44.22	45.34	41.98
Manufacturing Jewellery, etc.		27.97	28.25	27.77	27.81	28.45	28.07
TOTAL	29.09	28.91	29.43	28.96	29.39	30.07	29.38
XVII.—Heat, Light and Power.							
Electric Apparatus	36.62	31.91	29.72	22.28	29.86	36.04	30.24
Electric Light and Power ..	18.99	19.55	20.41	18.89	19.54	20.78	19.80
Gas, Kerosene and Coke Works	22.50	22.05	23.20	22.95	24.17	25.01	23.59
Lamps and Fittings, etc. ..	27.57	26.49	20.30	21.67	32.55	22.96	24.57
Hydraulic Power	16.61	11.42	10.45	12.25	12.20	11.90	12.40
Other Industries	12.33	11.78	10.51	28.91	31.96	31.05	24.00
TOTAL	21.57	21.70	22.04	21.45	22.65	23.66	22.30
XVIII.—Leatherware, N.E.I.							
Leather Belting, Fancy Leather, Portmanteaux and Bags ..	15.90	17.47	16.69	16.88	17.03	18.89	17.30
TOTAL	15.90	17.47	16.69	16.88	17.03	18.89	17.30
XIX.—Minor Wares, N.E.I.							
Basket and Wickerware, Matting, etc.	40.72	41.54	43.13	41.39	46.25	46.13	43.76
Brooms and Brushware ..	25.18	25.71	24.67	25.11	25.91	25.90	25.44
Rubber Goods	16.69	16.22	20.35	16.90	16.70	18.33	17.52
Toys	20.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas	14.44	14.53	14.27	14.75	16.01	18.41	15.35
Other Industries	17.75	23.84	20.38	21.76	23.83	24.71	22.16
TOTAL	19.21	19.77	21.38	19.95	20.37	21.68	20.50
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES ..	18.71	19.85	19.64	19.84	20.70	21.04	20.08

SECTION XIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1912.

1. **General.**—In connection with the collection of the usual manufacturing statistics for the year 1912, special schedules were distributed and collected relating to the number of employees of each sex classified according to the rates of wages. A great part of the preliminary work of tabulation of these schedules has now been completed and the summary tables given in this section shew for each State and the Commonwealth the number of persons in different industrial groups classified according to wage groups, as well as the average wage in each such group. The total number of male employees included in these returns is 209,128, or 85.6 per cent. of the total number of males (244,338) engaged in manufacturing industries. It is proposed to issue as soon as possible a special report dealing with this investigation, combined with results obtained from the ordinary annual statistics relating to number of employees, output, added value, etc.

2. **Distribution of Wages of Male Employees.**—The last part of the table on page 220 shews for each State and the whole Commonwealth the combined results for all industrial groups. It may be seen that for the Commonwealth the average wage payable to males was £2 9s. 3d. per week. As regards the individual States the average weekly wage is highest in Western Australia (£2 17s. 9d.), followed in the order named by New South Wales (£2 11s. 1d.), South Australia (£2 8s. 9d.), Queensland (£2 7s.), and Victoria (£2 6s. 9d.), with Tasmania last (£2 4s. 4d.). It may be seen that for the whole Commonwealth, the largest number of wage earners (32,781) was in the ninth wages group, that is, the group including persons receiving from 45s., but under 50s. per week. The next largest number (31,757) falls in the following group (50s., but under 55s.), whilst the smallest number, 4090, is in the lowest wage group (under 10s.).

The average weekly wage for the whole Commonwealth ranges from £1 19s. 1d. in Group XVIII. (Leather Ware, N.E.I.) to £2 15s. 5d. in Group XII. (Ship, and Boat Building). The latter is followed in order of magnitude by Group XVII. (Heat, Light, and Power), £2 13s. 10d.; Group IX. (Musical Instruments), £2 12s. 5d.; Group X. (Arms, Explosives, etc.), £2 12s. 2d.; Group V. (Metal Works, Machinery, etc.), £2 11s. 11d.; Groups III. (Stone, Clay, Glass, etc.), and IV. (Working in Wood), £2 11s. 3d. each; Group XVI. (Timepieces, Jewellery, etc.), £2 8s. 9d.; Group XIII. (Furniture, Bedding, etc.), £2 8s. 4d.; Group VIII. (Books, Printing, etc.), £2 7s. 9d.; Group VII. (Clothing, etc.), £2 6s. 10d.; Groups I. (Treating Raw Materials) and VI. (Food, Drink, etc.), £2 6s. 4d. each; Group XIV. (Drugs and Chemicals), £2 6s.; Group XI. (Vehicles, Saddlery, etc.), £2 2s. 11d.; Group XV. (Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments), £2 2s. 9d.; Group XIX. (Minor Wares), £2 2s. 3d., and Group II. (Oils and Fats), £2 2s. 2d. Group XVIII. is the only group in which the average weekly wage is less than £2.

It should be observed that the wages groups designated in the first columns indicate that each group includes persons earning as much as the first amount specified, but less than the second amount. Thus 10s.-15s. includes persons earning 10s., but under 15s. per week, 15s.-20s. includes those earning 15s., but less than 20s., and so on.

Manufacturing Industries.—Distribution of Wages of Male Employees, 1912.

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.

I.—TREATING RAW MATERIAL, ETC.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Under 10s.	..	..	4	6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5 10
10s. to 15s.	10	13 0	25	11 0	1	12 6	5	11 8	1	10 0	2	11 3	44	11 6
15s. " 20s.	33	16 11	75	16 4	9	16 7	14	15 4	2	15 7	..	..	133	16 5
20s. " 25s.	44	22 4	67	21 1	3	22 2	21	22 7	1	20 0	19	21 9	155	21 9
25s. " 30s.	77	25 6	62	25 6	17	26 6	15	25 5	5	25 0	19	25 9	195	25 7
30s. " 35s.	191	30 8	120	31 0	16	30 8	22	30 8	31	30 6	51	30 8	431	30 9
35s. " 40s.	175	36 2	86	36 2	107	37 6	20	35 8	3	35 0	16	36 2	407	36 6
40s. " 45s.	415	41 7	214	41 7	55	41 7	129	42 0	9	41 7	34	41 1	856	41 7
45s. " 50s.	973	46 7	1195	46 4	80	46 5	376	47 1	39	48 10	31	47 1	2694	46 7
50s. " 55s.	734	51 3	409	51 2	92	51 8	137	51 10	35	51 0	24	51 2	1431	51 4
55s. " 60s.	269	55 11	150	56 2	28	57 2	40	56 7	7	55 4	6	55 9	500	56 3
60s. " 65s.	194	60 4	111	60 2	30	60 4	29	60 4	56	60 0	5	60 0	425	60 3
65s. " 70s.	41	65 8	24	65 9	3	65 0	6	66 2	4	65 3	2	66 0	80	65 8
70s. " 75s.	43	70 8	16	70 5	8	70 9	2	72 3	5	70 5	1	70 0	75	70 8
75s. " 80s.	29	77 5	3	75 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	77 2
80s. and over	75	86 5	12	92 11	35	85 2	1	80 0	..	..	2	100 0	125	86 10
All Persons	3303	47 7	2573	45 0	484	47 8	817	45 9	198	48 10	212	38 8	7587	46 4

II.—OILS AND FATS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Under 10s.	..	..	4	9 0	3	7 6	3	8 5	..	..	..	..	10	8 4
10s. to 15s.	25	11 11	32	11 5	7	10 9	20	12 1	6	14 0	..	..	90	11 10
15s. " 20s.	47	16 0	25	16 9	6	15 8	10	16 4	9	15 7	2	17 0	99	16 2
20s. " 25s.	34	21 1	34	21 9	7	20 7	5	22 8	2	20 0	1	22 6	83	21 5
25s. " 30s.	36	25 11	21	25 3	9	25 7	5	26 8	3	25 10	..	..	74	25 9
30s. " 35s.	33	30 3	20	30 2	9	30 9	5	31 11	2	30 0	1	30 0	70	30 4
35s. " 40s.	27	36 2	22	36 0	6	35 9	3	37 0	2	36 0	..	..	60	36 1
40s. " 45s.	157	40 10	98	42 3	32	41 7	6	41 5	1	42 6	8	41 3	302	41 4
45s. " 50s.	184	46 2	129	45 5	16	46 6	85	45 11	10	47 8	3	45 10	427	45 11
50s. " 55s.	83	50 10	56	51 0	8	50 6	23	51 1	12	51 3	1	50 0	183	50 11
55s. " 60s.	25	56 0	13	55 8	..	..	8	55 2	3	56 4	..	..	49	55 10
60s. " 65s.	65	61 6	28	60 10	10	60 1	6	60 0	3	60 0	1	62 6	113	61 1
65s. " 70s.	25	66 5	10	66 0	3	66 0	6	65 11	2	65 6	..	..	46	66 2
70s. " 75s.	62	71 5	..	..	2	70 0	3	71 4	..	..	..	..	67	71 4
75s. " 80s.	8	76 9	3	76 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	76 7
80s. and over	7	81 9	2	80 0	1	80 6	4	87 6	..	..	..	..	14	83 0
All Persons	818	44 7	497	39 10	119	38 3	192	41 10	55	37 11	17	39 3	1698	42 2

III.—STONE, CLAY, GLASS, ETC.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Under 10s.	3	7 8	7	7 10	3	7 10	2	6 9	1	7 6	8	6 9	34	7 6
10s. to 15s.	29	12 4	77	11 10	6	11 6	20	11 9	5	12 4	5	10 6	142	11 11
15s. " 20s.	82	16 2	83	17 0	23	16 9	53	15 10	4	16 4	4	15 6	249	16 5
20s. " 25s.	87	21 11	138	20 8	22	21 9	57	21 1	4	22 0	3	22 8	311	21 2
25s. " 30s.	134	25 9	126	25 6	23	26 9	20	26 7	8	25 10	7	26 11	318	25 10
30s. " 35s.	321	30 11	108	30 10	15	31 3	27	30 11	8	30 7	6	30 2	303	30 10
35s. " 40s.	274	36 1	168	36 0	22	36 0	46	36 10	6	36 10	8	35 10	524	36 1
40s. " 45s.	230	41 5	307	41 7	111	42 2	59	41 7	31	41 0	36	41 9	774	41 7
45s. " 50s.	736	47 8	793	46 11	201	47 3	288	47 6	21	47 10	91	47 0	2130	47 3
50s. " 55s.	1154	52 3	582	51 11	32	51 7	276	52 4	28	53 4	14	52 2	2086	52 2
55s. " 60s.	950	56 10	261	56 11	44	56 10	107	56 7	68	56 7	4	57 2	1434	56 10
60s. " 65s.	628	61 0	370	61 3	20	61 10	141	61 0	196	60 4	12	60 7	1367	61 0
65s. " 70s.	357	66 3	200	66 3	17	67 0	57	66 2	70	66 0	6	65 2	707	66 3
70s. " 75s.	398	71 2	127	71 1	16	71 1	56	70 8	33	71 6	1	72 0	631	71 2
75s. " 80s.	85	76 8	47	76 4	4	76 2	15	75 10	10	77 2	..	..	161	76 6
80s. and over	289	89 5	132	82 6	4	92 6	13	89 8	17	90 0	1	90 0	456	87 6
All Persons	5757	53 7	3536	48 9	563	45 0	1237	49 0	510	58 1	206	43 3	11809	51 3

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.

IV.—WORKING IN WOOD.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under 10s.	105	7 6	67	7 5	40	7 6	41	7 6	2	4 6	24	7 7	279	7 5
10s. to 15s.	212	11 1	139	11 1	92	12 7	67	10 6	22	10 5	31	11 2	563	11 3
15s. „ 20s.	155	15 10	191	15 9	93	16 7	72	16 0	22	15 0	21	16 2	554	15 11
20s. „ 25s.	215	20 7	201	20 9	85	21 1	47	21 3	23	21 3	36	21 9	607	20 10
25s. „ 30s.	222	25 5	180	25 8	83	25 11	34	26 11	18	25 8	27	25 9	564	25 8
30s. „ 35s.	253	30 7	187	30 7	103	31 0	38	31 3	28	30 7	38	30 9	647	30 8
35s. „ 40s.	210	35 11	120	36 3	100	36 8	24	36 3	33	36 5	41	36 2	528	36 2
40s. „ 45s.	578	41 5	285	41 7	263	42 2	32	41 9	35	41 0	18	42 8	1374	41 9
45s. „ 50s.	2053	46 9	1085	47 0	1192	46 9	336	47 9	137	48 0	598	47 4	6640	47 2
50s. „ 55s.	1320	52 3	1322	52 9	518	52 1	240	52 11	1184	53 1	399	51 10	4983	52 7
55s. „ 60s.	386	56 2	383	56 10	277	56 6	90	56 7	174	56 10	69	58 2	1379	56 8
60s. „ 65s.	897	60 11	874	60 7	476	60 8	118	60 9	692	60 7	174	60 3	3231	60 8
65s. „ 70s.	892	66 2	702	66 4	124	66 2	324	66 3	607	67 5	84	66 1	2733	66 6
70s. „ 75s.	301	71 6	154	71 3	126	71 8	48	71 8	531	72 1	28	71 10	1188	71 9
75s. „ 80s.	133	76 7	55	76 3	33	76 1	17	76 4	337	77 0	3	77 0	518	76 9
80s. and over	206	87 0	82	88 9	62	83 0	10	85 2	269	88 2	12	89 3	641	87 4
All Persons	8138	40 9	6027	49 10	3667	48 3	1538	49 1	5353	58 9	1766	48 2	26489	51 3

V.—METAL WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under 10s.	471	6 11	360	6 11	284	7 3	68	7 9	14	7 5	80	6 6	1277	7 0
10s. to 15s.	658	11 4	833	11 8	266	11 3	239	11 10	89	11 7	54	11 6	2139	11 6
15s. „ 20s.	744	16 5	863	16 3	226	15 10	205	16 6	109	16 4	45	16 0	2192	16 4
20s. „ 25s.	631	21 2	674	21 5	190	21 8	287	21 8	51	21 1	30	21 5	1863	21 4
25s. „ 30s.	455	25 11	541	26 1	108	26 2	140	26 3	108	25 9	17	26 2	1369	26 1
30s. „ 35s.	778	30 7	531	30 10	186	30 11	199	31 3	60	31 7	17	31 0	1771	30 10
35s. „ 40s.	436	36 2	382	36 3	231	37 5	192	36 7	50	36 6	54	37 0	1345	36 6
40s. „ 45s.	566	41 4	638	41 6	681	42 3	175	41 6	57	40 10	88	42 1	2205	41 9
45s. „ 50s.	3763	47 6	3643	46 11	848	46 10	903	47 6	138	47 5	301	47 7	9596	47 3
50s. „ 55s.	3373	51 10	2438	52 1	377	51 8	1534	52 6	331	53 8	118	52 11	8171	52 1
55s. „ 60s.	2184	56 8	606	56 8	223	56 1	255	57 0	429	57 0	248	58 10	3945	56 10
60s. „ 65s.	2983	61 8	1850	60 5	1260	62 1	1391	61 4	255	60 11	261	61 1	8000	61 4
65s. „ 70s.	2437	66 2	3191	66 3	585	66 9	1280	67 1	461	67 8	65	66 5	8019	66 6
70s. „ 75s.	3180	71 0	703	71 8	271	71 3	325	71 4	427	71 7	51	71 6	4957	71 2
75s. „ 80s.	780	75 9	367	77 1	151	77 5	89	77 1	349	76 3	24	77 4	1760	76 4
80s. and over	1156	97 8	311	89 1	309	86 5	149	87 0	232	88 5	20	89 3	2177	93 1
All Persons	24595	54 2	17931	48 8	6196	49 3	7431	52 4	3160	58 10	1473	48 10	60786	51 11

VI.—FOOD AND DRINK, ETC.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Under 10s.	24	6 10	49	7 10	46	7 4	19	7 9	2	7 3	15	7 6	155	7 6
10s. to 15s.	287	12 4	267	11 10	143	11 6	142	11 8	19	11 6	50	11 11	908	11 11
15s. „ 20s.	530	16 7	465	16 6	183	16 6	108	16 5	68	16 1	62	16 4	1416	16 6
20s. „ 25s.	393	21 1	494	21 1	259	21 6	90	21 6	29	21 1	64	21 2	1329	21 2
25s. „ 30s.	424	26 5	389	25 9	215	25 11	92	26 7	25	25 9	46	26 7	1191	26 1
30s. „ 35s.	425	31 4	400	30 7	1019	30 9	192	30 5	27	30 2	75	30 9	2138	30 10
35s. „ 40s.	386	35 11	505	36 7	526	36 1	85	36 4	17	35 6	62	36 7	1581	36 3
40s. „ 45s.	754	41 3	928	41 3	1370	41 10	157	41 7	46	41 0	258	41 9	3513	41 6
45s. „ 50s.	1630	47 0	1645	46 2	1562	46 10	519	47 6	110	47 7	152	46 3	5618	46 9
50s. „ 55s.	1895	51 6	1691	51 3	954	51 6	534	52 8	221	52 3	48	51 1	5343	51 7
55s. „ 60s.	765	56 1	407	56 5	589	56 11	126	57 0	212	55 6	14	55 9	2113	56 4
60s. „ 65s.	865	61 0	727	60 8	592	60 8	247	60 1	134	60 2	25	60 7	2590	60 8
65s. „ 70s.	440	66 3	384	66 6	314	66 3	101	66 11	37	66 0	4	65 3	1280	66 4
70s. „ 75s.	358	71 1	101	70 6	202	71 2	34	70 2	94	70 9	10	70 7	799	70 11
75s. „ 80s.	95	76 6	41	76 6	107	75 11	12	75 0	29	75 6	..	..	284	76 1
80s. and over	391	89 0	289	106 2	378	98 11	31	87 0	154	87 4	3	113 4	1246	95 9
All Persons	9662	47 3	8782	45 2	8459	46 10	2489	44 7	1224	54 11	888	36 10	31504	46 4

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	54	s. d.	260	s. d.	95	s. d.	25	s. d.	4	s. d.	17	s. d.	455	s. d.
10s. to 15s.	243	6 1	589	6 10	132	6 7	62	6 9	21	6 10	33	7 4	1080	6 8
15s. „ 20s.	284	16 2	426	16 6	74	16 3	48	16 2	17	16 2	15	16 3	864	16 4
20s. „ 25s.	248	21 0	344	21 2	75	21 4	41	21 0	15	20 4	49	21 1	772	21 1
25s. „ 30s.	211	25 11	361	25 11	58	25 9	50	26 6	13	25 5	16	25 10	709	25 11
30s. „ 35s.	208	30 9	376	30 10	57	31 0	56	31 1	13	30 5	26	30 3	736	30 10
35s. „ 40s.	184	35 8	277	35 10	33	35 8	43	35 5	6	35 2	11	36 5	554	35 9
40s. „ 45s.	370	41 3	588	41 5	55	41 3	47	40 8	14	40 2	47	41 2	1121	41 3
45s. „ 50s.	251	45 10	339	46 2	78	45 9	75	45 11	16	45 11	31	46 2	790	46 0
50s. „ 55s.	1028	53 0	1880	53 3	390	51 9	344	53 0	35	52 0	98	51 6	3775	53 0
55s. „ 60s.	1056	56 1	1987	56 11	123	55 7	93	55 11	36	55 10	26	56 0	2326	56 5
60s. „ 65s.	965	60 5	1697	60 3	147	60 6	114	60 2	55	60 0	17	60 6	1995	60 4
65s. „ 70s.	258	65 6	206	65 7	48	65 6	20	65 2	25	65 7	22	65 5	579	65 6
70s. „ 75s.	285	70 5	141	70 3	70	70 1	29	70 5	66	70 2	18	70 9	609	70 4
75s. „ 80s.	89	75 7	42	75 5	13	75 8	6	75 4	15	75 3	10	76 6	175	75 7
80s. and over	361	92 11	325	90 9	62	91 4	54	95 6	72	93 2	13	98 1	887	92 3
All Persons	6095	50 5	7838	44 5	1515	43 8	1107	46 9	423	57 7	449	42 5	17427	46 10

VIII.—BOOKS, PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 10s.	156	6 11	197	7 1	79	7 5	63	7 10	6	5 0	53	6 5	554	7 1
10s. to 15s.	350	11 6	629	11 0	146	10 11	143	11 8	52	11 5	56	10 8	1376	11 3
15s. „ 20s.	403	16 0	246	16 2	89	15 10	66	16 5	43	15 9	26	16 3	873	16 1
20s. „ 25s.	299	20 7	208	21 3	68	20 9	42	20 11	15	20 4	19	21 8	651	20 10
25s. „ 30s.	187	25 7	274	26 10	46	25 11	34	26 1	21	25 5	9	25 11	571	26 3
30s. „ 35s.	233	30 5	130	30 4	45	30 5	26	30 6	10	30 1	11	31 2	455	30 5
35s. „ 40s.	115	35 6	124	35 8	38	35 9	10	35 11	15	35 5	2	35 0	304	35 7
40s. „ 45s.	166	40 7	238	41 2	57	40 6	14	40 5	27	40 6	13	40 6	515	40 10
45s. „ 50s.	420	46 11	192	46 1	53	46 6	56	46 9	18	45 2	9	45 8	748	46 7
50s. „ 55s.	409	51 3	193	51 5	75	50 9	47	51 0	21	51 7	10	51 1	755	51 3
55s. „ 60s.	220	55 9	198	56 0	177	56 1	148	56 5	14	55 10	25	56 1	782	56 0
60s. „ 65s.	1223	60 9	1270	60 6	255	60 3	216	60 7	35	60 5	96	60 2	3095	60 7
65s. „ 70s.	387	66 1	253	65 9	52	65 7	63	66 0	154	65 9	22	65 5	931	65 11
70s. „ 75s.	257	70 8	166	70 7	80	71 0	45	71 1	60	70 8	12	70 11	620	70 9
75s. „ 80s.	117	75 8	55	75 11	36	75 8	30	75 11	27	75 4	4	75 9	269	75 9
80s. and over	485	93 10	334	93 4	126	91 1	118	97 6	156	96 3	42	95 10	1261	94 8
All Persons	5427	49 0	4707	45 4	1422	46 6	1121	48 5	674	59 9	409	43 2	13760	47 9

IX.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 10s.	3	7 10	6	7 0	..	..	2	8 0	..	..	..	..	11	7 5
10s. to 15s.	19	10 8	7	10 0	..	..	1	12 0	..	..	..	..	27	10 7
15s. „ 20s.	12	16 5	19	15 6	..	..	2	15 0	..	..	..	..	33	15 10
20s. „ 25s.	10	20 10	5	21 0	..	..	2	22 0	..	..	..	..	17	21 0
25s. „ 30s.	16	25 4	5	25 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25 4
30s. „ 35s.	9	30 3	5	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	30 2
35s. „ 40s.	8	35 0	2	35 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	35 0
40s. „ 45s.	7	40 4	5	40 0	..	..	2	40 0	..	..	..	..	14	40 2
45s. „ 50s.	20	46 4	1	49 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	46 5
50s. „ 55s.	36	50 8	10	50 0	..	..	2	54 0	..	..	..	..	48	50 8
55s. „ 60s.	11	56 3	5	58 0	..	..	3	56 0	..	..	..	..	19	56 8
60s. „ 65s.	43	61 11	43	60 11	..	..	3	60 0	..	..	..	..	89	61 5
65s. „ 70s.	61	66 11	10	67 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	66 2
70s. „ 75s.	32	70 9	15	72 0	..	..	1	70 0	..	..	..	..	48	71 1
75s. „ 80s.	19	75 1	9	77 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	75 9
80s. and over	31	85 7	12	84 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	85 2
All Persons	337	54 3	159	50 2	..	..	18	39 4	..	..	..	..	514	52 5

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912.—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.
10s. to 15s.	10	11 3	7	12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11 10
15s. „ 20s.	8	18 3	8	15 6	..	..	1	15 0	..	..	..	..	17	16 9
20s. „ 25s.	8	22 3	6	22 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22 6
25s. „ 30s.	11	26 5	3	25 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26 4
30s. „ 35s.	18	31 4	15	30 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30 11
35s. „ 40s.	1	35 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35 0
40s. „ 45s.	10	40 5	8	40 8	..	..	1	42 0	..	..	..	..	19	40 7
45s. „ 50s.	5	46 10	10	47 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	47 0
50s. „ 55s.	117	53 2	68	51 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	52 7
55s. „ 60s.	2	56 0	24	56 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	56 11
60s. „ 65s.	14	60 7	9	61 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	61 0
65s. „ 70s.	7	66 0	8	66 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	66 6
70s. „ 75s.	14	70 9	23	71 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	71 4
75s. „ 80s.	13	76 0	27	77 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	77 3
80s. and over	12	81 8	12	87 11	..	..	1	80 0	..	..	..	..	25	84 6
All Persons	250	50 3	225	54 3	..	..	3	45 8	..	..	..	..	478	52 2

X.—ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC.

Under 10s.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.	..	s. d.
10s. to 15s.	10	11 3	7	12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11 10
15s. „ 20s.	8	18 3	8	15 6	..	..	1	15 0	..	..	..	..	17	16 9
20s. „ 25s.	8	22 3	6	22 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22 6
25s. „ 30s.	11	26 5	3	25 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26 4
30s. „ 35s.	18	31 4	15	30 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30 11
35s. „ 40s.	1	35 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35 0
40s. „ 45s.	10	40 5	8	40 8	..	..	1	42 0	..	..	..	..	19	40 7
45s. „ 50s.	5	46 10	10	47 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	47 0
50s. „ 55s.	117	53 2	68	51 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	52 7
55s. „ 60s.	2	56 0	24	56 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	56 11
60s. „ 65s.	14	60 7	9	61 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	61 0
65s. „ 70s.	7	66 0	8	66 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	66 6
70s. „ 75s.	14	70 9	23	71 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	71 4
75s. „ 80s.	13	76 0	27	77 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	77 3
80s. and over	12	81 8	12	87 11	..	..	1	80 0	..	..	..	..	25	84 6
All Persons	250	50 3	225	54 3	..	..	3	45 8	..	..	..	..	478	52 2

XI.—VEHICLES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

Under 10s.	145	7 1	376	6 6	87	6 10	49	7 5	7	7 4	43	6 9	707	6 9
10s. to 15s.	257	10 10	349	11 1	111	10 10	103	11 3	34	11 1	45	11 0	899	11 0
15s. „ 20s.	247	15 9	251	15 8	102	15 8	84	15 9	23	16 0	37	15 7	744	15 9
20s. „ 25s.	172	20 7	216	20 8	80	20 7	79	20 5	22	20 4	23	20 6	592	20 7
25s. „ 30s.	157	25 6	139	25 9	55	25 5	89	25 10	19	25 6	11	25 6	470	25 7
30s. „ 35s.	189	30 3	134	30 8	74	30 4	61	30 6	15	30 2	22	30 4	495	30 5
35s. „ 40s.	96	35 8	96	35 5	43	35 8	33	35 6	20	35 10	16	35 7	304	35 7
40s. „ 45s.	251	41 1	154	40 10	61	40 5	76	40 9	24	41 1	31	40 11	597	40 11
45s. „ 50s.	222	46 6	253	46 5	80	46 4	89	46 7	31	47 5	27	46 7	702	46 6
50s. „ 55s.	409	52 9	313	52 2	250	52 5	140	52 4	37	51 6	40	51 8	1189	52 5
55s. „ 60s.	543	56 1	113	55 11	71	55 9	72	56 5	18	56 6	22	55 10	839	56 1
60s. „ 65s.	562	60 6	983	60 3	154	60 1	283	60 6	91	61 1	57	60 5	2130	60 4
65s. „ 70s.	193	65 7	333	65 9	50	65 8	116	67 7	48	66 6	12	65 4	752	66 0
70s. „ 75s.	264	70 8	116	71 0	51	70 9	31	70 11	59	71 0	5	70 10	526	70 9
75s. „ 80s.	25	75 3	24	75 6	14	76 11	8	75 7	31	76 0	2	75 0	104	75 9
80s. and over	56	82 10	33	89 9	47	82 10	13	85 7	36	87 10	3	90 0	188	85 4
All Persons	3788	44 7	3883	41 4	1330	41 0	1326	43 3	515	51 11	396	35 10	11238	42 11

XII.—SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.

Under 10s.	40	6 2	3	6 2	6	6 9	4	6 10	..	s. d.	1	7 4	54	6 4
10s. to 15s.	91	11 10	6	11 2	14	11 1	10	12 7	..	..	3	16 0	121	11 9
15s. „ 20s.	41	16 0	5	16 5	9	15 9	2	17 6	..	..	..	..	60	16 0
20s. „ 25s.	46	20 8	3	21 8	5	21 0	3	20 10	..	..	1	20 0	58	20 9
25s. „ 30s.	43	25 5	2	25 0	4	26 3	4	25 0	..	..	..	..	53	25 5
30s. „ 35s.	34	30 8	4	30 8	12	31 8	2	30 0	..	..	2	30 0	54	30 10
35s. „ 40s.	12	36 1	3	36 4	14	37 9	1	35 0	..	..	..	..	30	36 10
40s. „ 45s.	25	41 8	3	41 4	37	43 6	3	41 4	1	40 0	3	41 0	72	42 7
45s. „ 50s.	133	47 9	11	46 11	45	47 7	5	48 0	3	47 0	3	48 0	200	47 8
50s. „ 55s.	679	53 4	50	52 6	10	51 2	45	53 6	1	50 0	6	52 1	791	53 3
55s. „ 60s.	139	56 6	1	57 0	10	55 0	1	57 0	4	57 9	..	..	155	56 5
60s. „ 65s.	231	60 11	20	60 7	116	61 3	7	60 0	..	..	2	60 0	376	61 0
65s. „ 70s.	230	66 3	15	69 1	21	68 11	5	67 2	2	67 6	23	65 9	296	66 7
70s. „ 75s.	538	71 5	31	71 9	1	72 0	45	71 11	4	72 0	..	..	619	71 6
75s. „ 80s.	140	76 7	1	78 0	6	75 10	7	76 1	5	78 0	..	..	159	76 7
80s. and over	35	83 10	2	81 0	2	90 0	2	83 0	2	80 0	..	..	43	83 9
All Persons	2157	56 4	160	53 5	312	49 9	146	54 7	22	65 3	44	53 4	3141	55 5

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912.—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	16	7 8	95	7 11	52	7 1	62	6 8	..	..	57	7 6	282	7 5
10s. to 15s.	151	10 11	171	11 0	85	11 1	82	11 0	27	11 1	32	11 5	568	11 0
15s. „ 20s.	124	15 10	168	16 0	38	16 0	80	16 11	28	16 1	14	16 3	452	16 1
20s. „ 25s.	76	20 8	100	21 1	48	20 7	30	21 7	16	20 8	13	21 4	283	20 11
25s. „ 30s.	67	25 6	71	26 3	33	26 7	33	25 4	17	25 4	16	25 5	237	25 10
30s. „ 35s.	85	30 4	81	30 7	29	30 6	30	30 11	18	31 0	6	30 5	249	30 7
35s. „ 40s.	72	35 6	62	35 10	47	36 3	27	35 10	12	35 10	6	36 0	226	35 10
40s. „ 45s.	97	40 7	65	41 1	36	41 1	22	41 2	12	41 4	14	40 11	246	40 11
45s. „ 50s.	137	46 3	77	46 3	75	47 0	116	47 3	13	46 11	20	46 11	438	46 8
50s. „ 55s.	255	50 11	83	50 4	159	52 3	49	51 10	18	51 10	23	51 5	587	51 4
55s. „ 60s.	233	56 0	76	56 3	112	55 9	228	56 4	18	56 1	53	57 0	720	56 2
60s. „ 65s.	1063	61 6	1018	60 4	123	60 4	194	60 7	25	60 7	21	60 7	2444	60 11
65s. „ 70s.	385	65 10	203	65 7	41	65 9	62	65 9	166	68 0	5	65 0	862	66 2
70s. „ 75s.	160	70 7	131	70 2	8	70 2	23	70 8	47	70 5	3	70 0	372	70 5
75s. „ 80s.	43	75 11	19	75 11	7	75 10	6	77 4	24	75 8	3	75 0	102	75 11
80s. and over	63	87 5	27	86 7	10	81 11	12	82 3	40	88 9	2	80 0	154	86 9
All Persons	3027	52 7	2447	47 7	903	42 0	1056	44 3	481	56 2	308	33 2	8222	48 4

XIV.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Under 10s.	..	..	1	7 6	1	7 6	2	8 6	..	..	..	..	4	8 0
10s. to 15s.	23	12 4	30	11 10	..	..	10	10 5	4	12 1	..	..	67	11 10
15s. „ 20s.	54	16 3	39	15 11	3	16 8	13	15 11	3	16 8	..	..	112	16 1
20s. „ 25s.	60	20 9	20	20 6	1	20 0	4	21 10	2	20 0	..	..	87	20 8
25s. „ 30s.	17	25 4	41	25 8	3	25 0	11	26 5	4	27 0	..	..	76	25 9
30s. „ 35s.	28	30 8	54	30 7	2	30 0	17	31 3	14	31 3	..	..	115	30 9
35s. „ 40s.	21	36 4	90	36 1	2	36 0	14	36 1	5	37 6	..	..	132	36 2
40s. „ 45s.	43	41 8	94	41 0	4	42 0	9	40 11	2	41 0	..	..	152	41 2
45s. „ 50s.	144	46 9	400	47 9	3	46 10	112	47 9	6	47 6	..	..	665	47 6
50s. „ 55s.	86	52 0	132	51 6	2	51 3	64	51 8	88	52 11	..	..	372	52 0
55s. „ 60s.	25	56 2	14	55 9	1	56 0	26	56 6	..	..	..	..	66	56 3
60s. „ 65s.	53	60 8	83	61 11	5	60 5	28	61 1	30	61 7	..	..	199	61 5
65s. „ 70s.	57	66 4	46	66 2	1	65 0	15	65 11	6	66 6	..	..	125	66 3
70s. „ 75s.	35	71 3	19	70 10	..	..	4	70 6	9	71 10	..	..	67	71 2
75s. „ 80s.	5	76 5	12	76 2	..	..	5	75 6	7	77 2	..	..	29	76 4
80s. and over	19	86 6	7	90 0	..	..	1	90 0	3	88 4	..	..	30	87 8
All Persons	670	45 4	1082	45 3	28	39 11	335	46 10	183	52 5	..	..	2298	46 0

XV.—SURGICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Under 10s.	1	5 0	2	7 6	1	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6 10
10s. to 15s.	5	11 4	9	11 1	6	10 2	..	..	2	11 3	..	..	22	10 11
15s. „ 20s.	5	15 0	7	15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15 6
20s. „ 25s.	5	20 0	8	20 5	..	..	..	..	2	20 0	..	..	15	20 3
25s. „ 30s.	1	25 0	4	25 0	..	..	1	25 0	..	..	..	..	6	25 0
30s. „ 35s.	4	30 0	4	30 0	..	..	..	..	2	31 3	..	..	10	30 3
35s. „ 40s.	..	..	3	35 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	35 0
40s. „ 45s.	2	40 0	4	40 0	1	40 0	..	..	1	40 0	..	..	8	40 0
45s. „ 50s.	1	45 0	..	..	1	45 0	1	45 0	..	..	..	..	3	45 0
50s. „ 55s.	3	50 8	5	51 7	2	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	51 0
55s. „ 60s.	5	55 5	2	55 0	1	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	55 3
60s. „ 65s.	12	60 0	9	60 0	1	60 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	60 0
65s. „ 70s.	7	65 9	5	65 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	65 7
70s. „ 75s.	10	70 0	2	71 3	1	70 0	..	..	2	70 0	..	..	15	70 2
75s. „ 80s.	1	75 0	..	..	..	..	2	75 0	..	..	..	..	3	75 0
80s. and over	4	88 0	2	82 6	1	100 0	1	100 0	1	105 0	..	..	9	91 4
All Persons	66	49 2	66	36 8	15	35 11	5	64 0	10	41 0	..	..	162	42 9

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	20	7 1	62	6 9	6	6 1	7	7 6	4	7 6	3	8 1	102	6 11
10s. to 15s.	35	11 1	78	10 11	12	11 1	16	10 9	5	10 6	3	12 10	149	11 0
15s. „ 20s.	40	15 4	44	15 7	5	15 6	9	15 7	3	16 8	4	16 3	105	15 7
20s. „ 25s.	41	20 6	44	20 3	2	20 0	5	22 11	10	21 9	1	20 0	103	20 7
25s. „ 30s.	19	25 6	10	25 9	1	25 0	4	26 3	..	..	1	25 0	35	25 8
30s. „ 35s.	12	30 2	35	30 2	3	30 0	3	30 10	2	30 0	3	30 0	58	30 2
35s. „ 40s.	8	36 3	7	35 0	2	35 0	7	35 4	..	..	2	35 0	26	35 6
40s. „ 45s.	5	41 3	18	40 6	1	40 0	2	40 0	2	40 0	1	40 0	29	40 6
45s. „ 50s.	5	45 0	5	46 2	3	46 4	11	45 9	2	45 0	2	45 0	28	45 8
50s. „ 55s.	25	51 3	53	52 11	4	55 0	8	50 11	1	50 0	2	50 0	97	52 0
55s. „ 60s.	83	55 5	99	55 3	9	55 0	3	55 0	3	55 0	1	55 0	193	55 4
60s. „ 65s.	101	60 2	106	60 0	9	60 0	28	60 5	2	60 0	2	60 0	248	60 1
65s. „ 70s.	47	65 1	71	65 1	2	65 0	12	65 6	4	65 0	..	..	136	65 1
70s. „ 75s.	40	70 1	87	70 1	6	70 4	12	70 0	17	70 0	..	..	162	70 1
75s. „ 80s.	15	75 7	23	75 4	1	75 0	5	75 0	4	75 0	..	..	48	75 4
80s. and over	71	91 0	71	90 4	10	86 6	18	86 5	12	87 6	2	80 0	184	89 8
All Persons	567	51 1	813	47 10	75	44 1	150	48 10	71	52 4	27	33 3	1703	48 9

XVII.—HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Under 10s.	69	5 0	37	6 2	1	5 0	4	7 6	3	7 4	4	7 1	118	5 7
10s. to 15s.	46	11 7	36	10 10	18	10 4	11	10 4	..	..	10	10 11	121	11 0
15s. „ 20s.	75	16 2	68	15 3	11	15 11	5	15 7	5	15 2	4	15 3	168	15 9
20s. „ 25s.	65	21 0	26	20 10	12	21 2	12	21 1	3	20 10	2	20 0	120	20 11
25s. „ 30s.	49	26 9	43	25 11	14	25 11	6	26 4	3	26 0	4	28 0	119	26 4
30s. „ 35s.	62	31 1	126	30 9	12	31 1	11	31 1	10	30 10	9	30 7	230	30 11
35s. „ 40s.	48	36 5	33	36 5	14	36 7	15	35 9	2	36 0	14	36 4	126	36 4
40s. „ 45s.	39	41 4	91	41 8	109	43 1	10	41 2	1	40 0	40	41 11	290	42 2
45s. „ 50s.	730	48 0	486	48 0	81	47 4	222	47 11	11	47 9	14	46 4	1544	47 11
50s. „ 55s.	568	53 2	371	51 7	128	52 4	105	53 0	46	53 10	18	53 0	1236	52 7
55s. „ 60s.	218	57 0	114	56 8	80	56 0	40	56 10	13	56 10	23	57 6	488	56 10
60s. „ 65s.	372	61 0	204	61 4	82	60 7	67	60 8	66	61 3	60	62 0	951	61 2
65s. „ 70s.	405	66 9	292	66 1	31	66 3	83	67 8	37	66 6	31	65 11	879	66 7
70s. „ 75s.	211	71 1	153	72 4	88	70 5	13	71 1	51	71 0	35	70 1	551	71 3
75s. „ 80s.	281	75 3	22	76 11	20	75 9	36	75 8	28	76 10	12	76 4	399	75 7
80s. and over	70	86 7	46	88 3	24	84 9	18	84 5	60	89 2	23	86 5	241	87 2
All Persons	3308	54 4	2248	51 7	725	52 11	658	53 7	339	65 0	303	55 7	7581	53 10

XVIII.—LEATHER WARE (N.E.I.)

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Under 10s.	..	..	22	7 3	4	7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7 3
10s. to 15s.	22	11 8	35	11 7	3	10 10	3	11 10	4	11 9	..	..	67	11 8
15s. „ 20s.	15	17 2	24	16 5	8	15 11	..	..	1	19 0	..	..	48	16 8
20s. „ 25s.	16	22 0	31	21 1	5	21 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	21 5
25s. „ 30s.	10	26 0	19	25 10	..	..	..	25 0	..	..	..	..	30	25 10
30s. „ 35s.	22	30 10	14	30 6	..	..	..	..	1	30 0	..	..	37	30 8
35s. „ 40s.	12	35 7	13	36 0	..	35 0	..	38 0	1	35 0	..	..	28	35 10
40s. „ 45s.	24	41 7	8	40 8	..	..	..	40 0	..	..	..	..	33	41 4
45s. „ 50s.	33	46 4	29	47 6	..	48 0	..	..	1	45 0	..	..	64	46 10
50s. „ 55s.	45	52 6	18	51 2	15	54 0	4	54 0	4	50 0	..	..	86	52 5
55s. „ 60s.	16	55 7	81	55 1	3	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	55 2
60s. „ 65s.	15	60 2	16	60 0	3	60 0	5	61 2	2	60 0	..	..	41	60 2
65s. „ 70s.	12	66 0	4	65 0	..	..	1	65 0	1	65 0	..	..	18	65 8
70s. „ 75s.	9	70 11	5	70 0	2	70 0	1	70 0	..	..	..	..	17	70 6
75s. „ 80s.	1	78 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	78 6
80s. and over	2	82 6	2	85 0	..	..	..	..	1	80 0	..	..	5	83 0
All Persons	254	41 8	321	36 10	45	37 2	17	46 10	16	40 1	..	..	653	39 1

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

Manufacturing Industries, Distribution of Wages, 1912.—(continued).

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	..	<i>s. d.</i>	8	<i>s. d.</i>	4	<i>s. d.</i>	1	<i>s. d.</i>	..	<i>s. d.</i>	1	<i>s. d.</i>	14	<i>s. d.</i>
10s. to 15s.	20	11 11	27	11 0	7	10 5	14	11 3	5	12 0	8	10 7	81	11 3
15s. „ 20s.	61	16 9	44	16 7	27	16 5	13	17 4	8	16 0	..	..	153	16 8
20s. „ 25s.	51	22 2	46	21 11	15	20 9	12	21 10	4	20 0	1	20 0	129	21 10
25s. „ 30s.	19	25 9	44	26 9	11	26 2	14	27 1	2	26 3	7	25 3	97	26 5
30s. „ 35s.	41	32 8	86	31 9	7	31 6	12	30 10	4	31 3	5	30 0	155	31 10
35s. „ 40s.	27	36 5	64	36 8	7	36 6	9	36 7	6	35 10	1	36 0	114	36 7
40s. „ 45s.	39	41 5	26	40 8	3	40 8	11	41 3	1	40 0	2	40 0	82	41 1
45s. „ 50s.	79	46 7	355	47 0	1	45 0	20	46 7	3	45 0	..	..	458	46 11
50s. „ 55s.	88	51 0	317	51 1	1	50 0	15	51 0	4	50 0	4	51 3	429	51 1
55s. „ 60s.	24	55 5	67	56 4	1	57 11	6	56 1	7	55 3	..	..	105	56 1
60s. „ 65s.	31	60 6	74	60 7	2	60 0	8	60 8	16	60 0	..	..	131	60 6
65s. „ 70s.	24	65 11	32	65 10	..	..	4	65 0	5	66 0	..	..	65	65 10
70s. „ 75s.	13	70 7	9	70 8	..	..	2	70 0	2	71 0	..	..	26	70 7
75s. „ 80s.	4	77 5	21	75 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	75 10
80s. and over	4	81 3	8	81 3	..	..	1	80 0	1	80 0	..	..	14	81 1
All Persons	525	40 7	1228	45 3	86	23 5	142	36 6	68	43 2	29	26 1	2078	42 3

XIX.—MINOR WARES (N.E.I.)

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	..	<i>s. d.</i>	8	<i>s. d.</i>	4	<i>s. d.</i>	1	<i>s. d.</i>	..	<i>s. d.</i>	1	<i>s. d.</i>	14	<i>s. d.</i>
10s. to 15s.	20	11 11	27	11 0	7	10 5	14	11 3	5	12 0	8	10 7	81	11 3
15s. „ 20s.	61	16 9	44	16 7	27	16 5	13	17 4	8	16 0	..	..	153	16 8
20s. „ 25s.	51	22 2	46	21 11	15	20 9	12	21 10	4	20 0	1	20 0	129	21 10
25s. „ 30s.	19	25 9	44	26 9	11	26 2	14	27 1	2	26 3	7	25 3	97	26 5
30s. „ 35s.	41	32 8	86	31 9	7	31 6	12	30 10	4	31 3	5	30 0	155	31 10
35s. „ 40s.	27	36 5	64	36 8	7	36 6	9	36 7	6	35 10	1	36 0	114	36 7
40s. „ 45s.	39	41 5	26	40 8	3	40 8	11	41 3	1	40 0	2	40 0	82	41 1
45s. „ 50s.	79	46 7	355	47 0	1	45 0	20	46 7	3	45 0	..	..	458	46 11
50s. „ 55s.	88	51 0	317	51 1	1	50 0	15	51 0	4	50 0	4	51 3	429	51 1
55s. „ 60s.	24	55 5	67	56 4	1	57 11	6	56 1	7	55 3	..	..	105	56 1
60s. „ 65s.	31	60 6	74	60 7	2	60 0	8	60 8	16	60 0	..	..	131	60 6
65s. „ 70s.	24	65 11	32	65 10	..	..	4	65 0	5	66 0	..	..	65	65 10
70s. „ 75s.	13	70 7	9	70 8	..	..	2	70 0	2	71 0	..	..	26	70 7
75s. „ 80s.	4	77 5	21	75 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	75 10
80s. and over	4	81 3	8	81 3	..	..	1	80 0	1	80 0	..	..	14	81 1
All Persons	525	40 7	1228	45 3	86	23 5	142	36 6	68	43 2	29	26 1	2078	42 3

ALL CLASSES.

Rate of Wages.*	N.S.W.		Vic.		Q'land.		S.A.		W.A.		Tas.		Total.	
	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.	No.	Average Wage.
Under 10s.	1107	6 10	1570	6 11	712	7 1	352	7 5	43	6 10	306	6 11	4090	7 0
10s. to 15s.	2493	11 5	3346	11 4	1049	11 4	948	11 6	296	11 5	349	11 4	8481	11 5
15s. „ 20s.	2960	16 3	3051	16 3	906	16 1	785	16 4	345	16 1	237	16 1	8284	16 3
20s. „ 25s.	2501	21 0	2665	21 1	877	21 3	737	21 5	199	20 10	262	21 3	7241	21 1
25s. „ 30s.	2155	25 10	2335	26 0	680	26 0	553	26 3	246	25 8	180	26 1	6149	25 11
30s. „ 35s.	2946	30 9	2430	30 9	1589	30 9	701	30 10	245	30 10	272	30 8	8183	30 9
35s. „ 40s.	2112	35 11	2057	36 2	1193	36 6	530	36 3	178	36 1	233	36 5	6303	36 2
40s. „ 45s.	3778	41 3	3772	41 5	2876	42 0	756	41 5	264	40 11	756	41 10	12202	41 6
45s. „ 50s.	11519	47 2	10648	46 9	4320	46 10	3214	47 5	1798	47 11	1282	47 2	32781	47 0
50s. „ 55s.	12307	52 1	9991	52 1	3021	51 9	3567	52 6	2066	52 11	805	51 10	31757	52 2
55s. „ 60s.	7154	56 4	3601	56 7	1749	56 5	1246	56 7	1006	56 6	491	57 11	15247	56 6
60s. „ 65s.	10317	61 1	8592	60 6	3285	61 2	2885	60 11	1658	60 7	733	60 9	27470	60 10
65s. „ 70s.	6265	66 2	5989	66 2	1292	66 5	2155	66 10	1629	67 2	276	65 11	17606	66 4
70s. „ 75s.	6210	71 0	1999	71 2	932	71 1	674	71 2	1407	71 6	164	71 0	11386	71 1
75s. „ 80s.	1883	75 11	768	76 7	392	76 6	238	76 3	866	76 6	58	76 8	4205	76 3
80s. and over	3337	92 8	1709	92 11	1071	91 3	447	90 6	1056	89 8	123	92 4	7743	92 0
All Persons	79044	51 1	64523	46 9	25944	47 0	19788	48 9	13302	57 9	6527	44 4	209128	49 3

* For constitution of wages groups see remarks at foot of page 213.

SECTION XXIV.—REPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.*

(A)—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **Sydney.**—The improvement reported in the conditions of the labour market during the second quarter of the current year has been maintained generally during the quarter under review. It is stated, however, that the smallpox epidemic has had a disturbing influence in certain branches of trade, and it is probable that but for this the improvement shewn would have been greater than is actually the case. As a result of the epidemic, it is said that there has been a considerable reduction in the volume of business, and most suppliers find themselves with large stocks on hand; consequently production has to a certain extent been curtailed. The quarantining of Sydney has had the effect of preventing a large proportion of people who would otherwise have visited that city from doing so, causing a slackness in those callings which depend upon visitors for a measure of their prosperity. Hotel and restaurant employees and cooks and stewards on board passenger boats are said to have been the chief sufferers. In spite of this drawback, however, the condition of the labour market shews improvement. In the building trades, all branches, with the exception of stonemasons, are stated to have been good all through the quarter. Plumbers and painters have been scarce, and hard to obtain, while the demand for bricklayers, carpenters, slaters, plasterers, etc., has been strong. During the month of September the demand for stonemasons improved, and all through the period under review the supply of bridge carpenters for the country has no more than met the demand. Unskilled labour for the building trades is stated to be in excess of the demand, while there is a scarcity of tip-dray drivers for excavation work.

In the iron and engineering trades conditions have been good all through the quarter. Warship construction, and the large amount of structural steel work required, has given an impetus to this branch of industry. Boilermakers are reported to have been practically unobtainable, and it is stated that fifty more could have been engaged immediately at Cockatoo Dock. It is stated that endeavours have been made to secure men from other States, but with little success.

The usual winter slackness, coupled with the effects of the smallpox epidemic, have caused conditions in the manufacturing branches to be not so good as reported for the preceding quarter of the current year. In the clothing and boot trades there is little change from last quarter, and it is stated that there is still a surplus of labour available.

Conditions in the printing and allied trades are reported to be worse than during the previous quarter. It is stated that fifty men were discharged from the Government Printing Office during July, and that there has been an increase in the number of unemployed during the quarter.

On the other hand, the meat and flour-milling industries are said to have been brisk. There has been an increase in the available supply of cattle for the export and packing trades, and the factories are all working full time. The supply of butter and rabbits for export has, however, been small. The sugar-refining works are reported to be working up to their full capacity. Railway and tramway construction, sewerage and other Government and public works continue to employ a large number of men, and it is stated that the class of labour suitable has been difficult to obtain in sufficient numbers.

The State Labour Bureau and the State (Public Works Department) Labour Office have been amalgamated as a single branch of the Department of Labour and Industry, under the control of a Superintendent. During the quarter about 1100 men have been found employment by this branch, and the official report for September states that there are over 6000 men employed on the various Government and municipal public works.

* Compiled from revised reports of agents and correspondents supplemented by other sources of information. See also Note at foot of page 157.

In the country districts of the State conditions are reported as satisfactory on the whole. From several districts, however, adverse reports have been received as to future prospects owing to the dry weather. The percentage of good reports received by the State Department of Labour and Industry were not quite so high as for the preceding quarter. In the mining industry the conditions as to employment were satisfactory for the first two months of the quarter. During September, however, it is stated that conditions were not so good.

There are still evidences of the industrial unrest in the number of industrial disputes which took place during the quarter, particulars of which may be found in Section VII. (Industrial Disputes) of this Bulletin. Further prosecutions have taken place under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912. Proceedings were instituted against fourteen men for having taken part in the farriers' strike in June last, while a charge of instigation was brought against the Secretary of the Farriers' Union. Five of the defendants were fined £5 5s. each. The cases against the nine others were dismissed, the charge against the Secretary being withdrawn on the undertaking that he would not do anything in the nature of instigating a strike in the future. In another case, four men were fined £3 3s., with £2 2s. costs each, "for having on 6th August taken part in a strike committed by certain wheelers in the employ of J. and A. Brown, with the view of enforcing compliance with a demand made by the said wheelers that the travelling roads of a colliery should be watered before they were required to work."

Under the provisions of the same Act, the Railway Commissioner for New South Wales was on the 3rd September fined £5, with £10 10s. costs, for failing to give notice of a change in working conditions with respect to wages of supernumerary hands at Darling Island.

During the quarter, Mr. Justice Heydon commenced, and is continuing an inquiry of a judicial character into the question of the cost of living, for the purpose of procuring material upon which to base future determinations as to what constitutes a living wage. The inquiry is intended to relieve the Boards of the necessity for reopening that issue for some substantial period of time after the close of the inquiry. His Honour invited the Employers' Federation and the Sydney Labour Council to assist in the inquiry. The Employers' Federation is taking part, but the Sydney Labour Council repudiated it, being of the opinion that the purpose of the inquiry would be best served by the appointment of a permanent commission, sitting as occasion may demand. Certain trade unions are, however, represented at the inquiry.

Arrangements have been made for the federation of the various unions connected with food production and distribution, and rules have been adopted and submitted for the consideration of the unions interested. The unions included in the federation are the Trolly and Draymen's, Poulterers', Milk and Ice Carters', Bakers', Bread Carters', Pastrycooks', Flourmillers', Storemen's, Meat Industry Employees', Hotel, Club, Restaurant and Caterers' Employees', Cold Storage Employees', Confectioners', Meat Packers', Factory Employees', Sugar Workers', and Shop Assistants'. The membership of these unions is about 21,000.

During October the recently-formed Australasian Federation of Labour met in conference. This Federation has found favour only among a certain section of trade unions, though it was stated that those present represented, roughly, 40,000 trade unionists. The unions represented were Colliery Employees', Railway and Tramway Employees', Railway Workers' and General Labourers' Union, United Clerks' Union, Glass Bottle Makers' Union, and Furniture Trades Employees'. It is stated that one of the main objects of the federation is to prevent overlapping of unions which are now trenching on each other's ground, and to lead these bodies to amalgamate.

2. **Newcastle.**—The condition of the labour market is stated to be good. During the quarter under review all branches of industry are stated to have been active and the prospects for the future to be bright. There is still, however, much unrest in connection with the coal mining industry. As will be seen on reference to Section VII. (Industrial Disputes) of this Bulletin, a number of industrial disputes have occurred, some of which remained unsettled at the close of the quarter.

During the early part of the period under review some time was lost by

men employed on outdoor labour owing to the bad weather experienced. All kinds of manufacturing are reported to be busy. In the engineering trades conditions are stated to be good and prospects for the future bright. The building trades also report favourable conditions. Many old buildings are being demolished and replaced by new and modern erections. The outlook in the meat export trade is stated to be favourable, and it is anticipated that a large quantity of frozen meat will be shipped from Newcastle during the season. The quadruplication of the line from Newcastle to Maitland continues to absorb a large number of workmen.

3. **Broken Hill.**—During the whole of the period under review the condition of the labour market is stated to have been unsatisfactory. In the mining and building trades there has been an increase in the number of unemployed, stated to be due to the influx of immigrants from overseas and other States. Work on the new children's ward and other alterations to the local hospital have not yet been commenced. The high cost of building material is stated to be an important factor in the present prevailing slackness. Work on the construction of the Umberumberka water supply scheme has proceeded satisfactorily during the quarter, and it is stated that water from this source will be available early in the new year.

There have been no industrial disputes or stoppages in connection with the mining industry, but the members of the Shop Assistants' and Warehouse Employees' Union went out on strike in August. Particulars of the dispute will be found in Section VII. hereof. Summonses have been issued to a number of those participating for aiding and abetting in the strike. The electric light and gas undertakings have been running continuously through the quarter, and in September the ice works began operations for the summer.

(B)—VICTORIA.

1. **Melbourne.**—During the third quarter of the current year the labour market is stated to have been very quiet, though some improvement is reported towards the end of the quarter. Several meetings of the unemployed were held during July and August, and deputations waited upon the Ministers of various Commonwealth and State Departments. Public appeals were made by several public officials and bodies that all who could find work for the unemployed should do so. It was stated that at one period there were 4000 men out of work, and the State Labour Bureau reported 1200 registrations of persons seeking employment during one fortnight. It is difficult to assign any definite cause for the alleged prevalent unemployment, apart from the fact that during the winter months unemployment is greater in several trades than during other periods of the year. During September, however, a decided improvement was reported in most industries. The agricultural implement making industry entered upon its usual seasonal activity, and the motor-building industry is becoming of larger dimensions and finding employment for an increasing number of artisans formerly employed in other branches of engineering. It is stated that the use of steel girders and reinforced concrete for large buildings in place of bricks and mortar is causing a radical change in the building trades. Employers are finding it necessary to rearrange and supplement their plants while the nature of the occupations afforded is undergoing change. Large numbers of tradesmen connected with the iron and steel trades are now required, and the demand for bricklayers and builders' labourers has decreased. It appears that, though there is activity in building operations, the new methods adopted have caused a larger number than usual of certain classes of labour to be unemployed.

During the early part of the quarter the manufacturing industries suffered, in common with other industries, through the prevalent depression, and all through the quarter there has been a greater number of unemployed than is usual at this period of the year. It is hoped that one result of the exhibition held by the Chamber of Manufactures will be to give a stimulus to production of Australian-made goods in many lines.

The strike of men employed in coal yards is alleged to have caused unemployment in the brick and tile making industry, owing to supplies of coal being short.

It is reported that the saddlery, rubber, and wickerwork industries are suffering owing to increased imports of these goods, while the reason given for a general slackness in the jewellery trade is the fact that, owing to the

smallpox epidemic in Sydney, trade between that city and Melbourne has been seriously interfered with. An increased demand for casks and boxes is stated to have caused an improvement in the metropolitan timber yards and works.

During the quarter the Brassworkers' Union has amalgamated with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and a conference was held between the latter body and the Australasian Society of Engineers, with the object of securing amalgamation. The basis of a scheme was drawn up, and it is understood that a vote of the members of the Australasian Society is being taken on the question.

Several Wages Boards awards have been upset on appeal to the Industrial Appeal Court, and trades unions have expressed dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs. It is alleged by certain of the unions that the work of these boards is being nullified by the action of the Court.

In the building trades a general stoppage of work was narrowly averted by the suspension by the Minister for Labour of a determination of the builders' labourers' board. At the instance of the Master Builders' Association, an award was given by the Court of Industrial Appeals, which varied the rates previously determined by the board for some classes of work and increased the working hours from 44 to 48 per week. The Builders' Labourers' Union took no cognisance of the Appeal Court case, contending that the master builders were committed to adhere to the determination of the board, and resolved to continue work only at the wages board rates. After conferences of the parties had been held before the President of the Federal Arbitration Court (before which the parties had a case pending) and the State Minister for Labour, it was agreed that the amended determination of the Court of Industrial Appeals should be suspended for six months (under Section 173 of the Factories Act), in which time, it is expected, the Federal Court will have given its award in the case which stands part heard. In the meantime the parties are in the same position as they were before the wages board was established, and are free to make their own terms.

A bill to amend the Factories and Shop Acts in certain important respects has been introduced into the State Parliament. Under this bill it is proposed to abolish the Court of Industrial Appeals as now constituted, and to constitute a court, as occasion requires, consisting of three chairmen of boards to be selected from a roll of persons suitable to act as chairmen.

The visit of a representative from England of the Workers' Educational Association, with the object of promoting tutorial classes, has met with a large measure of success.

2. **Bendigo.**—The improvement in the condition of the labour market which took place towards the end of last quarter is stated to have been well maintained during the quarter under review. The building trade has been brisk throughout the whole of the quarter, all classes of employees being fully employed. The prospects for the future are stated to be encouraging. Several new buildings are in course of erection, and as the weather has been favourable, little time has been lost in out-door occupations. All indications point to the coming harvest being satisfactory, and this fact has a tendency to keep other industries buoyant.

The demand for bricks and tiles has been brisk, and employees have been fully employed, and in some cases working overtime. In the engineering trade several new contracts have been secured by local firms, and all are stated to be working up to full capacity. The preparation of the site for the new Government railway workshops has kept a number of general labourers fully employed. The boot trade is stated to have been satisfactory, all the employees being regularly employed.

The dispute which occurred during the previous quarter with reference to the non-unionist question is still unsettled, but is confined to a few mines at Beaufort. It is reported that the slightly increased yields from some of the mines in the district have led other companies, which had closed down, to resume operations, and the outlook appears to be brighter than for some time past.

3. **Geelong.**—During the third quarter of 1913 the condition of the labour market has improved. Though there is no scarcity of labour, all the industries in this district are reported to be active, and with the commencement of the wool season at hand, it is expected that employment will be good. The pros-

pects for the harvest are bright, good rains having fallen in September. The building trade has proved to be better than was anticipated, and several new contracts are expected to be available shortly. The work of regrading the railway lines in this district is proceeding, and finding employment for a number of men. All branches of manufacturing are stated to be satisfactory, and in several cases additions are being made to buildings and plant. The rope works have been working double shifts during part of the quarter, and are busily engaged making binder twine for the coming harvest.

The number of wharf labourers engaged is stated to be greater than for some time past, and the construction of the tramway line to South Geelong is absorbing a number of general labourers. The dispute which occurred in connection with the sewerage works, reported in the last Bulletin, is still unsettled, otherwise the relations between employer and employee in the district are stated to be good, no other industrial disputes having occurred.

(C)—QUEENSLAND.

1. **Brisbane.**—The condition of the labour market remains generally similar to that reported for the second quarter of the current year. During the early part of the third quarter there were some indications of excessive unemployment and deputations waited upon members of Parliament, requesting that public works should be pushed forward to provide work for the unemployed. The commencement of the sugar-crushing season has opened well, and it is stated that the mills are working at their full capacity, and employing a maximum number of men. The building trades are stated to have been active throughout the quarter under review, as also were the printing and iron trades. The engineering trades are stated to have been working at their full capacity, and there has been a demand for good blacksmiths. The meat industry and the clothing trades are stated to have been quiet. Some of the meat works have closed down. Owing to the smallpox scare, which is said to have prevented people from the country districts visiting the metropolis, general business is reported to have been quiet.

The Federated Carters' and Drivers' Union and the Federated Bakers' Union have held conferences during the quarter. At both conferences the question of the transfer of breadcarters from the Carters' and Drivers' Union to the Bakers' Union was discussed, but without any agreement being reached.

The continued dry weather experienced during the early part of the period under review caused anxiety as to the prospects of the wheat crop, but the rains which fell in the latter part of September, and which were distributed over practically all the wheat-growing areas, put an end to the anxiety, and it is probable that this year's yield of wheat will be in excess of that for last year.

In the mining districts it is stated that there is a demand for skilled workers, though there is a surplus of general labour.

2. **Bundaberg.**—The harvesting of the sugar cane and crushing at the mills commenced at the beginning of the quarter, and it is stated that there is likely to be a record sugar crop. The crushing mills are reported to be employing the maximum number of employees, while the number engaged in harvesting the crop is said to be larger than usual. While it is stated that there are still some unemployed, conditions have improved considerably since the previous quarter.

Employment in the mining industry is stated to have been fair. The moulders at the Mount Morgan Mine ceased work on account of the employment of non-unionists. The trouble, however, was settled, and the moulders reinstated. Work on the Gayndah-Mundubber and Pialba railway extension is progressing, about 300 men being engaged.

The building trades are stated to have been quiet during the early part of the period under review, but to have improved during August and September. The iron and engineering trades have been active throughout the quarter. A fire which occurred at the Milliquin Sugar Mills in September caused a cessation of operations for three weeks, and threw about 200 men out of employment for that period.

3. **Townsville.**—It is stated that the dispute which occurred on the Cloncurry fields in June, together with the policy of the farmers advertising for workers in the southern papers, caused an acute state of unemployment in this

district during the early part of the third quarter of 1913. Fortunately, the strike of miners was settled in July, and the harvesting of the cane crops commenced, so that a large number of the unemployed were enabled to obtain work. It is stated, however, that there is still an excessive supply of labour in all industries. The sugar mills and the cane fields are stated to be employing the full complement of men.

Railway construction work is active, operations on the Mt. Mulligan, Townsville to Ingham, Cloncurry to Mt. Cuthbert, and Mackay to Sarina extensions affording employment for a large number of men. After an interval of two months, work was resumed on the Wee MacGregor line in July.

Employment in the mining industry has been good during the period under review, though it is stated there is a surplus of available labour in the northern and western districts. Several old claims in the Charters Towers and Ravenswood districts which have not been worked for a long period have been opened up again, and it is rumoured that the old silver mines are to be worked in the near future, and that the Mt. Oxide Copper Mine will require a large number of men for developmental work. The Hampden smelting works are increasing their plant.

Building operations during the quarter have been brisk. In addition to several large business premises, new police quarters are being built. Work has also been commenced on the Federal Quarantine Jetty at Cape Palarandra.

(D)—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. **Adelaide.**—The condition of the labour market during the third quarter of the current year is reported to have been unsatisfactory. The number of unemployed is greater than during the previous quarter. During the month of September rain fell, which will benefit some parts of the State, but it is stated that in many parts there will be an entire failure of the crops. Meetings of the unemployed have been held, and deputations have waited upon Ministers of the various Departments of the Government. The Railway Commissioners expressed themselves as desirous of employing as many men as possible on railway work, and tenders have been called for the construction of a line of about 21 miles from Alawoona to Loxton. It is anticipated that this work will absorb a large number of general labourers.

The reports of the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange shew that in nearly all industries there has been little demand for labour, while the available supply has increased. The prospects of the State experiencing an unsatisfactory harvest is stated to be either directly or indirectly affecting all branches of trade. The implement makers, saddlery and coachbuilding industries, which rely largely upon the agricultural districts for their prosperity, are stated to be suffering more than others.

The financial stringency is still reported to be affecting the building trades, and there is an increase of unemployment in that industry. The erection of workmen's homes is stated to have practically ceased, owing to the difficulty experienced in securing financial assistance. Brick and tile making and the timber trades are suffering as a result of the cessation of building operations. In the mining districts conditions are said to be unsatisfactory, and the available supply of labour to be swollen by arrivals from overseas and from other States.

The holding in abeyance by the State Government of public works authorised by Parliament is stated to have caused an increasing amount of unemployment amongst general labourers, while the absence of work in the agricultural districts on account of the dry weather is making the situation more acute.

During the month of September the South Australian Labour Party met in conference to discuss matters of interest to the unions affiliated.

(E)—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. **Perth.**—According to reports from Western Australia, conditions in the labour market have not been so good during the third quarter as during the preceding three months. It is stated that the stoppage of work at the Cockburn Sound Naval Base has thrown about 150 men out of employment, and that very few of these men have been able to secure other work. Plumbers engaged in house connection work on the sewerage scheme are reported to have

lost considerable time through a shortage of material. In the building trades conditions are stated to have been unsatisfactory, with a larger number of unemployed than usual. It is expected, however, that the number of cottages which are being built under the Workers' Homes Act will considerably improve the outlook. The Government some time ago discontinued the practice of purchasing meters from private makers, owing to alleged excessive charges, and is completing arrangements for their manufacture at the Government Agricultural Implement Works, which are now nearing completion. This change of policy is stated to have thrown a number of men connected with the iron trades temporarily out of employment, private firms having ceased the manufacture of meters. It is expected that the new works will afford work for about 500 men within the next six months. In the timber industry conditions are stated to be good. The State Government has opened a number of new saw mills, and an order for sleepers for the transcontinental railway is expected to provide regular employment for those engaged in this industry for some considerable time. It is stated that the Perth City Council has made provision for the expenditure of £108,000 in the construction of new roads and footpaths, drainage, &c., which will afford further employment for general labourers.

Most of the manufacturing industries, particularly that of bootmaking, are reported to be quiet. The Bread Carters' Union applied to the President of the Arbitration Court for amalgamation with the Bread Bakers' Union. The decision of the court that all horse drivers should be members of the Horse-drivers' Union is stated to have caused dissatisfaction among trade unionists, as many of the unions include among their members the drivers connected with the industry. Meetings have been held to consider what action shall be taken by the unions concerned.

2. **Kalgoorlie.**—It is stated that the supply of labour exceeds the demand in this district, and in consequence, though trade is good generally, there are said to be a number of men out of work. Mining operations are stated to be progressing satisfactorily. The abolition of the night shift on the Great Boulder Mine is said to have given satisfaction to both employers and employees. The Bullfinch Company is enlarging its plant. In the Gwalia districts horses are being utilised for trucking underground, resulting in a smaller number of men being employed. It is stated that over 100 men who were engaged on the transcontinental railway are out of work, owing to the shortage of railway trucks and the lack of water. All work has practically ceased until the trucks are available for the conveyance of material and water to a point further along the line.

A new award has been given for shop assistants, and the Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Union has secured registration. This registration is causing dissatisfaction among other trade unionists. It is stated that, as there was already one union registered for this class of employee, the registration of a second union will lead to complications. It is probable that an endeavour will be made to secure an amendment of the Act to prevent such duplication. The hospitals and kindred institutions of the Goldfields have formed a union, with a membership of thirty-five, and attempts are being made to organise the horse-drivers and carters, the barmen and barmaids, and the hotel and restaurant employees of the district.

(F)—TASMANIA.

1. **Hobart.**—The state of the labour market during the quarter under review is stated to have been fair. During the early part of the quarter there was a certain amount of unemployment though an improvement took place during September. The timber workers in and around the city are well employed, but in the country much time has been lost on account of the wintry weather. Employment in the furnishing trades, engineering, and building is stated to have improved during the quarter, and to be good at the end of that period. In the mining some unemployment has resulted as a consequence of the shortage of water for alluvial tin mining, and it is stated that coal mining is quiet on account of the decreased consumption of coal. Work in the jam factories is, as usual at this time of the year, insignificant, and some factories are closed down altogether. General labourers are stated to be in good demand, but

there is a surplus of wharf labourers, only a small proportion of the available men being able to secure employment. As a result of the strike of the wharf labourers and carters and drivers on the non-unionist question, proceedings have been instituted against certain members of these unions for the recovery of damages for injury to trade through coercing the shipping companies to break their contracts. During the quarter an attempt has been made to bring all the branches of the building trades under one federation. While most of the unions concerned have joined the federation, a few still hold aloof.

2. **Launceston.**—The condition of the labour market has improved greatly during the third quarter, and it is stated that at the end of September they were better than usual at this period of the year. In the mining industry there are reports of increased yields, and as a result of the assistance granted by the State Government to prospecting parties the number of such parties has increased considerably.

The rapid extension of the tramway system in and around the city is finding employment for a large number of general labourers, and the building of the cars, for the tradesmen engaged. In the manufacturing industries, with the exception of the jam factories, employment is stated to be good. The woollen mills are reported to be increasing their plant and staff. It is stated that there has been a great increase in the number of fruit trees planted in the fruitgrowing areas, no fewer than 100,000 additional trees being planted in the Tamar orchards alone. Relations between employer and employee have been good, and there have been no industrial disputes.

A company has been formed to undertake the building of motor car bodies, and has commenced operations.

SECTION XV.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports received each quarter from Departments and Bureaux in the Commonwealth specially affecting labour and industrial matters).

A.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **New South Wales Industrial Gazette, July, August, September, October, 1913.** (Sydney, Government Printer.) In addition to the usual records of proceedings, the July number contains the interim report of the Royal Commissioner appointed to inquire into the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, and into various matters of principle underlying the work of the Industrial Court and Boards. The report deals with the following matters:—(1) The cancellation of the registration of the New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association, and its results; (2) the conditions of labour in and about railway goods sheds; and (3) the question of alleged victimisation of certain railway strikers. The issue of the Gazette for August contains the sixteenth series of annual reports by inspectors appointed under the Factories and Shops Acts, while the distinguishing feature of the September number is the first report of the Chief Gas Examiner on the administration of the Gas Act 1912. A special article on "The Conditions of Apprenticeship in Industries" is published in the October number.

2. **Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Early-closing Acts, Shearers' Accommodation Act, &c., during the Year 1912.** (Sydney, Government Printer.) In the districts coming under the operation of the Factories and Shops Act there were 5203 factories, employing 92,582 hands, of whom 64,319, or 69.5 per cent., were males, an increase of 146 factories and 4162 hands since the end of 1911. During the year 480 accidents were reported in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, of which three were fatal. The provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, the Early-closing Acts, and the Shearers' Accommodation Act are reported as being well observed.

3. **Report of the Miners' Accident Relief Fund for 1912.** (Sydney, Government Printer.) The number of mines subject to the provisions of the Act was 192. The gross revenue for the year was £67,005, and the gross expenditure £45,838. The number of non-fatal accidents was 6211, and of fatal accidents 77. The total amount paid in relief to persons disabled was £30,056, and to relatives of deceased persons £13,362, while funeral allowances absorbed £883. The number of adult beneficiaries at the 31st December, 1912, was 374, and the number of children 536.

4. **Royal Commission of Inquiry as to Food Supplies and Prices. General Report on the Supply and Distribution of Fish.** (Sydney, Government Printer.)

B.—VICTORIA.

1. **Guarding of Machinery.** (Melbourne, Government Printer.) This pamphlet, compiled by Mr. H. M. Murphy, Chief Inspector of Factories for Victoria, gives a profusely-illustrated resume of a large number of safeguards for the protection of workers against accidents with machinery.

2. **Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the Year ended 31st December, 1912.** (Sydney, Government Printer.) During the year 1912, 7750 factories were registered, employing 104,746 persons. Nineteen new Wages Boards were created, bringing the total number to 131. A return is furnished in the report showing the average weekly wages paid in various trades, including both those for which Wages Boards have been appointed and others. Detailed particulars are given of all wages in force which have been fixed by special boards, &c.

C.—QUEENSLAND.

1. **Report of the Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding for the Year ending 30th June, 1913.** (Brisbane, Government Printer.) There were 4882 registered steam boilers and 10,687 machines of various types in Queensland, being an increase of 257 boilers and 1538 machines since the previous year. Six fatal and 19 non-fatal accidents were reported in connection with machinery, and one fatal accident in connection with scaffolding.

2. **Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for Year ended 30th June, 1913.** (Brisbane, Government Printer.) At the Government Labour Bureau 10,588 persons were registered as applicants for work, 8186 applications were made for workers, and 6603 persons were sent to employment, 4069 of the latter being classified as labourers (which designation includes farm workers). The total number of registered factories was 2908, employing 28,666 hands, and paying £55,030 in wages per week. One hundred and fifteen accidents in factories were reported, of which four were fatal. There were 2916 shops, employing 17,819 hands, and 2832 non-employee shops. An appendix, giving a summary of the number of employees, with the average weekly wage, is given, classified according to sex, age, and industry.

D.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. **Rules of the Industrial Court.** (Adelaide, Government Printer.)

2. **Regulations under the Early-closing Acts.** (Adelaide, Government Printer.)

E.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. **Fifteenth Annual Report of the Labour Bureau for the Year ending 30th June, 1913.** (Perth, Government Printer.) During the year the registrations for employment totalled 11,822 (10,011 men and 1811 women), while the engagements were 7955 (5774 men and 2181 women). There were 2566 persons assisted with railway passes. Out of the 5774 men engaged through the Bureau, no less than 3093, or 53 per cent., were farm workers.

2. **Report on the Medical, Health, Factories, and Early-closing Department for the Year ending 31st December, 1912.** (Perth, Government Printer.) The major portion of this publication is devoted to the report of Dr. J. W. Hope, Principal Medical Officer of Western Australia. The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that there were 1045 factories entered on the Departmental Records for the year 1912, employing 13,596 hands, and machinery with a capacity of 26,008 horse-power.

SECTION XVI.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(In this Section brief reviews are furnished of the more important Reports specially affecting labour received each quarter from other countries.)

A.—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Working-class Rents and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in Certain Occupations in Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom in 1912. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.) This report contains the result of an inquiry into (1) rents of working-class dwellings; (2) retail prices of the principal articles of food and coal; and (3) rates of wages in the building, engineering, and printing trades in 93 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom in 1912. A similar inquiry was made in 1905, and so far as possible the same sources of information were availed of on each occasion, so that the data obtained in the two inquiries are directly comparable. For the purpose of comparison, the average rent in the middle zone of London, which may be shortly described as the inner suburban zone (Islington, Hackney, Poplar, Greenwich, Lambeth, Hammersmith, &c.), has been taken as the basis of comparison with the index-number for that district equal to 100. The index-numbers for the Inner, Middle, and Outer Zones of London in May, 1912, are 116, 100, and 87 respectively. The index-numbers of all the other towns are below that of London, and range from 38 for Macclesfield to 84 for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Compared with 1905, in London rents have fallen 4 per cent., while in the other towns great diversity exists, varying from a rise of 18 per cent. at Coventry to a fall of 10 per cent. at Burton-on-Trent. The average rise in rents, weighted according to population, of the 87 towns, exclusive of London, is 1.2 per cent., but if London is included, the rise is converted into a fall of 0.3 per cent. The index-numbers for food and coal are weighted according to the average working-class consumption, as estimated from the family budgets collected in 1904, the middle zone of London being taken as base (= 100). The highest index-numbers are for certain Scotch towns (Perth being highest with 108), and the lowest those for some of the Midland towns of England (Wolverhampton being lowest, with 90). The increase in prices from 1905 to 1912 varies from 7 to 20 per cent., and the weighted mean of the increase is 13 per cent., including London. Combining rents and retail prices, the weighted rise from 1905 to 1912 is 11.2 per cent. The rates of wages in 1912 in the building, engineering, and printing trades are higher in London than in any other district of the United Kingdom. The mean percentage increases in 1912 over 1905 in all the towns were:—Building trade, skilled men 1.9, labourers 2.6; engineering trade, skilled men 5.5, labourers 3.9; and printing trade, compositors 4.1. An appendix giving the courses of prices in a number of foreign countries is attached to the report.

2. Board of Trade Labour Gazette, June, July, August, September, 1913. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.) The August number contains a review of the first report on proceedings under the National Insurance Act 1911. There were probably about two and a-quarter million workmen insured against unemployment under the Act. The number of claims to benefit from the 8th January (when claims first began to be received) to the 11th July, 1913, was 559,021, and the number of direct payments of benefit was 575,641, amounting to £183,796, while the estimated number of payments through associations was 198,853, amounting to £52,662. The estimated gross income for the whole year to July, 1913, was £2,268,400. Under the health section of the Act an insurance fund of nearly £20,000,000 was formed, nearly 14,000,000 persons were insured, and 236 Insurance Committees constituted. The total receipts for insurance stamps in England alone, up to 31st March, 1913, were £10,551,570. In the same number is a resume of the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1912. In that year the total number of factories

under inspection was 117,275, and of workshops 180,802. The total number of accidents was 156,232, of which 1260 were fatal. A report on profit-sharing in 1912-13 in the September number shows that 141 firms practised profit-sharing, 93 of whom distributed £302,488 among 56,677 employees, giving an average of £5 7s. per participating employee. It is interesting to observe that above £123,205 was accounted for by 31 gas companies.

3. **International Association for Labour Legislation: Report of the Seventh General Meeting of the Committee, held at Zurich, 10th to 12th September, 1912.** (London, P. S. King and Son.)

4. **International Association for Labour Legislation, British Section: Report for the year 1912-13.** (London, the Pioneer Press.)

5. **The World's Labour Laws, May, 1913.** (London, The Pioneer Press.) The more important articles in this number are on the 'Further Progress of the Minimum Wage in America' and on the Russian and Roumanian laws on Social Insurance.

B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette, July, August, 1913.** (Ottawa, Government Printer.)

2. **Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, 1912.** (Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau.)

3. **Saskatchewan. First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, 1911.** (Regina, Government Printer.) The Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour was established on the 23rd March, 1911, as a branch of the Department of Agriculture. The object of the Bureau is to collect and publish information on labour and industrial matters, its functions being similar to those of Labour Bureaux in other countries. The first annual report consists of a report of the work of the Inspector of Factories, together with a list of industrial accidents occurring in 1911, a report on the work of the fair wage officer, and a general report of the operations of the Bureau of Labour. It is of interest to note that during 1911 not one strike, lock-out, or serious labour trouble arose within the province of Saskatchewan.

4. **Saskatchewan. Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, 1912.** (Regina, Government Printer.)

5. **Saskatchewan. Bulletin No. 27 of the Bureau of Labour.** (Regina, Government Printer.) Rules and regulations for the prevention of industrial accidents.

6. **Saskatchewan. Bulletin No. 28 of the Bureau of Labour, December, 1911.** (Regina, Government Printer.) Notes on industrial Acts and other matters in Saskatchewan.

C.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. **Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Vol. XIV., Parts IV. and V. Awards Nos. 2779 to 2828.** (Wellington, Government Printer.)

2. **Journal of the Department of Labour.** Nos. 245 to 247. (Wellington, Government Printer.)

3. **Department of Labour. Twenty-second Annual Report, 1913.** (Wellington, Government Printer.)

4. **Report on Workers' Dwellings, 1913.** (Wellington, Government Printer.) The number of houses erected under the Workers' Dwellings Act 1910 during the year 1912-13 was 102, and the amount expended on acquiring land, erecting dwellings, &c., £46,899. The weekly or other payments contracted for were £2694, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the sum expended.

D.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. **Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletins.** (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

Wholesale Price Series. No. 1 (Whole No. 114). Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1912.

Retail Price Series. No. 1, Parts I. and II. (Whole No. 105), Retail Prices, 1890 to 1911. No. 2, Parts I. and II. (Whole No. 106), Retail Prices, 1890 to June, 1912. No. 3 (Whole No. 108), Retail Prices, 1890 to August, 1912. No. 4 (Whole No. 110), Retail Prices, 1890 to October, 1912. No. 6 (Whole No. 115), Retail Prices, 1890 to February, 1913.

Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. No. 2 (Whole No. 102), British National Insurance Act 1911. No. 3 (Whole No. 103), Sickness and Accident Insurance Law of Switzerland. No. 4 (Whole No. 107), Law Relating to Insurance of Salaried Employees in Germany.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series. No. 1 (Whole No. 104), Lead Poisoning in Potteries, Tile Works, and Porcelain Enamelled Sanitary Ware Factories.

Labour Laws of the United States Series. No. 2 (Whole No. 112), Decisions of Courts and opinions affecting Labour, 1912.

Women in Industry Series. No. 1 (Whole No. 116), Hours, Earnings, and Duration of Employment of Wage-earning Women in Selected Industries in the District of Columbia. No. 2 (Whole No. 119), Working Hours of Women in the Pea Canneries of Wisconsin.

Miscellaneous Series. No. 1 (Whole No. 109), Statistics of Unemployment and the Work of Employment Offices.

2. Connecticut. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Twenty-fifth Report for the Two Years ended 30th November, 1912. (Hartford, published by the State.)

3. Massachusetts. Twenty-first Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, 31st March, 1913. The percentage of unemployment owing to lack of work or material was 7.3.

4. Massachusetts. Twenty-second Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, 30th June, 1913. The percentage of unemployment owing to lack of work or material was 4.3.

5. Montana. Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry for the Years 1911 and 1912. (Helena, Independent Publishing Co.)

6. New York. Bulletin of the Department of Labour, June, 1913. (Albany, J. B. Lyon and Co.) The percentage of unemployment at the end of March was 15.9, of which 13.9 was due to causes other than Disputes and Disability. The number of new Disputes during the first quarter of 1913 was 44, affecting 80,142 employees.

7. Ohio. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1913.

8. Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission, Vol. 2, Nos. 7 to 9. (Madison, issued by the Commission.)

E.—FRANCE.

1. Bulletin of the Labour Department, May, 1913. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.)

2. Bulletin of the Minister of Labour, June, July, August, 1913. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.) This is a continuation of the Bulletin of the Labour Department, the title of the publication having been changed. The August number contains a special article on the legislation on, and statistics of, cheap dwellings in France and other countries.

3. Journal of the Statistical Society of Paris, June to August, 1913. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.)

4. Bulletin of General Statistics, July, 1913. (Paris, F. Alcan.)

5. Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3. (Paris, published by the Association.) The former of these two reports is devoted chiefly to the reports and articles on the subject of the collection of statistics relating to unemployment. It is pointed out that no adequate conception of the problem of unemployment can be obtained by means of one kind of statistics alone, and that the following sources of information are generally necessary:—(1) A general, occupational, or industrial census of unemployment; (2) trade union statistics; and (3) inquiries instituted by employers

or public authorities into the condition of persons employed in industrial establishments. In Report No. 3 are published the results of an inquiry instituted by the Association on Unemployment into the conditions and working of Labour Exchanges in all parts of the world.

6. **Bulletin of Social Insurance, Nos. 4 and 5, 1913.** (Paris, published by the International Permanent Committee on Social Insurance.) Bulletin No. 4 is devoted to translations of the Insurance Laws of Norway, Russia, and Roumania, and No. 5 to International Statistics on Industrial Accidents.

F.—GERMANY.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department, June, July, 1913.** (Berlin, C. Heymann.) To the June number is attached a supplement giving the results of an inquiry into Labour Exchanges in Germany in 1912, and to the July number one giving those of an inquiry into the Legal Intelligence Bureaux for the lower salaried classes.

2. **Spheres of Action and Methods of Official Labour Statistics in the Most Important Industrial States.** Supplement No. 12 to "Labour Statistics." (Berlin, C. Heymann.)

3. **Journal of the Statistical Bureau of Bavaria, No. 3, 1913.** (Munich, J. Lindau.)

4. **Statistics of Insurance in Undertakings under Imperial Supervision for 1911.** (Berlin, J. Guttentag.)

5. **Census of Occupations of German People on the 12th June, 1907.** (Berlin, Puttkammer and Muhlbrecht.)

6. **Monthly and Annual Prices of the More Important Articles of Consumption in 155 Prussian Towns in 1911.** (Berlin, published by the Royal Statistical Bureau.)

7. **Insurance Journal, May, July, September, 1913.** (Berlin, E. S. Mittler and Son.)

8. **Monthly Journal of Workmen's Insurance, May to August, 1913.** (Berlin, Behrend and Co.)

9. **The Central Statistical News of Germany, Nos. 5 and 6, 1913.** (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner.)

10. **Social Culture, Nos. 6 to 9, 1913.** (M. Gladbach, Volksvereinsverslag.)

11. **International News Letter, Nos. 12 to 18, 1913.** (Berlin, published by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.)

G.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1. **Social Review (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department), May, June, July, 1913.** (Vienna, A. Holder.)

H.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, April, May, June, July, 1913.** (Rome.)

2. **Semi-monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Nos. 7 to 12, 1913.** (Rome.)

I.—BELGIUM.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 9 to 16, 1913.** (Brussels, E. Daem.)

J.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics, May, June, July, 1913.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

2. **Strikes and Lock-outs in Holland during 1910.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

3. **Strikes and Lock-outs in Holland during 1911.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

4. **Statistics of Legal Decisions Respecting Contraventions of the Industrial Laws in 1911.** (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

K.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics, Nos. 3 and 4, 1913.** (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)

L.—NORWAY.

1. **Statistics of Accident Insurance, 1910.** (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)

M.—PORTUGAL.

1. **Bulletin of Industrial Labour, Nos. 82 and 83.** (Lisbon, National Printing Office.)

N.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), Nos. 5 to 7, 1913.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)

2. **Economic Journal, Nos. 5 and 6, 1913.** (Upsala and Stockholm, Almovist and Wiksell.)

3. **Industrial Disputes in Sweden during 1911.** (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)

O.—BRAZIL.

1. **Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Vol. I., No. 5, 1912.** (St. Paul, Rothschild and Co.)